

# ARMY



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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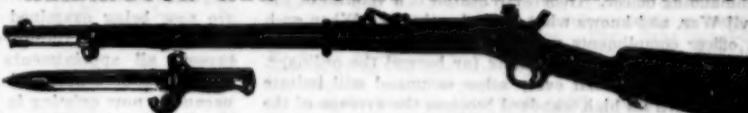
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is making preparations to test at Sandy Hook the ten-inch gun made by the Brown Segmental Gun Company. This gun has been completed and sent to the proving grounds. Officers of the Department are awaiting with much interest the results of the test.

We are informed that the irregularity in the delivery of the mail in the Philippines, of which some of our correspondents have complained, is due in part to the irregularity of the transport service and in part to the lack of a sufficient force for its distribution at Manila. Additional clerks will be sent to Manila, and an improvement is looked for.

Capt. Farney and J. S. Bilby, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, recently arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico, for the purpose of surveying the island. The entire island, coast and interior, is to be surveyed, and correct topographic and coast maps will be drawn up. At present there is no correct map in existence. A party on board the coast survey schooner Eagle will survey the coast.

General Richardson, who is known as one of the chief authorities on the subject of garrison artillery in the English Army, received the prize of the Royal Artillery Institution last year for the best essay on artillery. But it would appear that in his essay he dealt with somewhat too trenchant a hand with the mistakes, the follies and inanities which for years past have marked the conduct of the War Office towards this branch of the Army. His essay, in consequence, contained much too much plain speaking for the tender consciences of Pall Mall, and its publication was peremptorily forbidden.

Lieut. Col. C. M. Douglas, V. C. (retired), Army Medical Service, in a lecture on "The Recruit From the Depot Medical Officer's Point of View," stated that 50 per cent., roughly estimated, gave as a reason for enlisting, "Out of work; I had nothing to do." "I was drunk and did not know what I was doing." As to the occupation of the British recruits who came before him for examination he stated: "About one-half wastrels, incapable artisans, vagrants, dead beats." The late Professor Parkes many years ago estimated that out of every 1,000 recruits from all parts of the kingdom, one-half was formed of laborers, husbandmen and servants. Lieut. Col. Douglas remembers meeting only "one recruit who had the characteristics of the well-born and carefully nurtured classes."

There are significant lines in the report of General Wheaton on the operations of the Lingayen Gulf expedition which we published Feb. 10. In the month of November, he says, his command killed and wounded 500 insurgents, and in a nearby line we find him remarking upon the "accuracy of fire" of the 33d Inf. The connection is obvious and is worthy the careful consideration of every commanding officer. General Wheaton is veteran of the Civil War, and knows what good shooting is. When such an officer compliments men on the accuracy of their fire we may be sure it is something far beyond the ordinary. It is to be hoped that every other command will imitate the 33d until its high standard becomes the average of the Army. In these days when the most effective artillery supports are rendered hors du combat, as in South Africa, by effective rifle fire, the value of small arms is more than ever demonstrated.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has prepared a regular schedule for the transports sailing between San Francisco and Manila. Beginning with the Sheridan, in future all vessels of the transport service will leave San Francisco on the 16th and 1st of each month. Ships will sail from Manila for this country on the same days, thereby establishing a bi-monthly schedule. Numerous requests have recently been received by the Quartermaster's Department from wives of officers serving in the Philippines for transportation from this country to Manila. All are being refused, as the embargo placed upon ladies by General Otis has not yet been removed. The policy of the War Department is generally against having the families of officers join them in the Philippines. In the first place, the country is unsafe, and in the second, very trying upon the health of women.

There is serious complaint of delay in the payment of pensions to officers' widows. For example, Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, of the 3d Inf., was killed in battle at Leech Lake nearly a year and a half ago, Oct. 5, 1898, and his widow has not yet been able to obtain the little pension of \$20 a month to which she is entitled. Papers travel back and forth in endless succession, but no pension comes. Inquiries continue to come as to the nature of his last illness, its duration, and the causes contributing to his death, the validity of a marriage that took place thirty-nine years ago, etc., etc. As the result of this delay Mrs. Wilkinson has been unable to meet the interest payments on her little homestead and the owner of the mortgage has taken prompt measures to foreclose. When a fact is so notorious as that

an officer has been killed at the head of his troops there surely should be some way of proving it at Washington without these endless delays.

Some curious conclusions may be drawn from the report of the Provincial Sanitary Commissioner of India on the results of the terrible famine of 1897. The year 1898 turned out a remarkably good one, in spite of the official prediction that it would be very bad. An important fact was the remarkable advent of babies, to the number of a million and three-quarters, which beat the figures of the previous year by a good three hundred thousand. Moreover, the elimination to a large extent of the diseased and weaker portion of the population during a prolonged period of famine resulted in an increased expectation of life and a reduction in the death rate, at the same time, from 39.57 to 26.93, the total mortality falling from 1,897,592 in 1897, to 1,284,319 in 1898, or decrease of no less than 32 per cent. Indeed, so remarkably healthy was the year under review, that its death rate was 6.52 per thousand below the quinquennial average, and was, with the exception of 1893, the lowest on record since 1878.

The Manila "Freedom" of Dec. 15 states that while operating near Olangapo, Maj. Robert E. L. Spence, with four companies of the 32d Inf., defeated a body of insurgents. One of their Captains, who was left dead on the field, wore the belt, sword and pistol belonging to Ensign Wood, of the Navy, who was killed two months before near Orani. Wood took a detachment of marines from the Urdaneta up the Orani river in a launch. Meeting no opposition, he landed at the town of Orani and proceeded inland. He and his men never returned and a searching party failed to find trace of them. As Ensign Wood was a Georgian, Maj. Spence, who is from that State, took special pleasure in this episode. After the engagement at Olangapo he continued his march northward toward Dagupan to clear the country. Meeting troops on their way southward he turned back toward Iba. On the way a body of the enemy entrenched in a village were put to flight. The troops are now permanently occupying Iba.

According to the London "Chronicle" many of England's military men are authors in their spare time. Of the Generals in South Africa, Lord Roberts has written "The Rise of Wellington" and "Forty-one Years in India." Lord Kitchener has contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine," and is, besides, responsible for part of "The Survey of Western Palestine." Sir H. E. Colville's works are "A Ride in Petticoats and Slippers," "The Accursed Land," "History of the Soudan Campaign," "The Land of the Nile Spring," and "The Nick of Time: a Musical Romance in Three Acts." Sir C. F. Clery is the author of the well-known "Minor Tactics." Maj. Gen. Hildyard translated from the German "Studies in Troop Leading"; he has also written "Historical Record of the Seventy-first Regiment Highland Light Infantry." Maj. Gen. Hart is the editor of "Hart's Army List." Among Sir Charles Warren's productions are "Underground Jerusalem," "The Temple of the Tomb," and "Jerusalem." Col. Baden-Powell has written much, notably "Cavalry Instruction" and the recently published "Aids to Scouting."

Until the graduation of the present senior class at West Point there will be no further appointments to the Regular Service made from civil life. Six candidates are now being examined at Washington Barracks for commissions and these young men will close for the present all appointments from civil life. There are several hundred applications for the approximately fifty vacancies now existing in the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army, but the War Department has concluded to hold the greater number of places until after the West Point class is graduated next June. It is evidently unfair that the cadets at the Military Academy, who have been training for a military career for the past four years, should be ranked by such a large number of men appointed from civil life. A number of additional vacancies will shortly be created by retirement and some others are naturally expected from casualties. Although the graduating class at West Point will not be large enough to fill all of these vacancies, it is intended that the members of the class shall at least rank the civilians who will later be appointed to fill the vacancies left over.

Capt. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav., recorder of the board convened by S. O. No. 295, A. G. O., series 1899, which has been ordered to report upon an emergency ration, has issued a circular calling attention to the fact that first, "the components of the ration will be selected with reference to wholesomeness and proper nutritive values, and to the portability of the ration as a whole," second, "acceptability as to taste;" third, "keeping qualities;" fourth, "weight of each ration and the kind, size and form of package in which put up for convenience of use and of carriage on the person;" fifth, "directions for use by soldier;" sixth, "part of the ration should consist of some cooked dry preparation which can be quickly made into a hot soup, stew or other hot fluid dish whenever it is practicable, and when a fire is not practicable such an article can be eaten cold, either just as it is, or mixed with water." A standard dietary for hard work should have about 4.2 ounces of the proteins, equivalent to about 300 grains of nitrogen, for the average nitrogenous waste of the system amounts to about that quantity. Samples of such concentrated foods are invited and such information pertaining thereto as may be deemed of service to the Board.

The Fort Phil Kearny massacre on Dec. 21, 1866, is recalled by Senate report No. 121, in which the Committee on Military Affairs recommends the passage of S. 194, authorizing the Secretary of War to erect on Massacre Hill a monument of rough masonry bearing an historical tablet, on a site to include an area of at least a quarter of an acre. In this massacre a body of 3,000 Indians overwhelmed a force of 94 officers and men, killing everyone and evidently torturing before death many whom they took alive, with customary barbarity. Among the killed were Lieut. Col. Fetterman, Capt. F. H. Brown and Lieut. Grammond, all of the 18th U. S. Inf. The scene of this horrible massacre gave evidence of the terrible resistance made by the surrounded soldiers, and of the great valor of their fighting. The reasons for erecting a simple monument are given in a letter from ex-Secretary of War Alger, dated May 28, 1897, in which he states that unless a watchman is left to prevent it, the structure will probably meet the same fate as befell the first monument erected on the spot where Custer's command was destroyed, i. e., it will be chipped to pieces and carried away as souvenirs by the curious and lawless sightseers and relic hunters.

Medical Inspector M. H. Simons, U. S. N., arrived at New Orleans, La., Feb. 6, taking quarters at the St. Charles. Lieut. R. L. Russell, U. S. N., arrived the day before. They have opened a recruiting station on the third floor of the building No. 117 St. Charles street. Attached to the recruiting office are Chief Machinist King, Chief Yeoman Allen and Hospital Apprentice May. Speaking of the present needs of the Navy, in the matter of recruits, and some of the advantages open to the men who enlist, Dr. Simons said: "We have orders for twenty-five apprentices and as many ordinary seamen, machinists, carpenters, etc., as we can get. New Orleans has proved an excellent place for naval enlistment. If enough men can be found the station will be kept open indefinitely. The opportunities open to the boys who enlist as apprentices are now much greater than heretofore, and it is now possible for an apprentice to work his way up to a position paying \$1,000 a year, and be retired on three-fourths pay. He can become a chief carpenter, chief machinist or a chief gunner, each of which is a commissioned office. We need some 4,000 men to bring the present enlistment up to the required strength, and within the next two years 5,000 more will be needed. Lieut. Russell and I have just finished recruiting at Detroit, where we secured about 500 men in four months."

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 24, in reply to a request for information, a statement from the Paymaster General of the Navy, showing what proportion of the emergency fund of \$50,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was spent on the Navy Department. The total was \$27,356,863.68. Of this \$7,431,765.22 was spent in the purchase of vessels; \$1,112,515.97 on alterations, repairs and construction of vessels; \$708,077.78 on new buildings, etc., at naval stations; \$160,243.33 on general maintenance of naval stations; \$5,035.01 on charts for the Hydrographic Office; \$306,024.79 on manufacture and repair of supplies in the several Navy yards; \$45,625.18 for special information, confidential service, etc.; \$58,975.03 for telegraph cable, Key West; \$60,619.62 for expenses attending delivery of purchased vessels; \$198,291.45 for freight; \$475,422.87 for hire and expenses of chartered vessels; \$39,862.69 for the Bureau of Yards and Docks; \$399,937.64 for Bureau of Equipment; \$5,582,888.45 for Bureau of Ordnance; \$208,325.82 for Bureau of Construction and Repair; \$267,007.52 for Bureau of Steam Engineering; \$13,113.68 for Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; \$36,801 for Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; \$1,327,017.26 for purchase of guns, ammunition and other supplies abroad; \$107,451.99 for the Marine Corps; and the remainder for various items.

The Navy Department has decided to suspend for this year the practice of summoning to Annapolis for final examination the naval cadets who are completing their course of instruction by serving two years at sea. The cadets will be examined at the places where their ships are stationed, the change being made because of the shortage of officers. Most of the six-year cadets are standing watches and performing the duties of Ensigns. They are scattered all over the world, the greater number being in the Philippines. Their recall to Annapolis will reduce the complement of officers on nearly every ship in commission. This is now below the limit, and a further reduction would prevent those from satisfactorily performing their duties. Telegrams have been sent to Rear Adm. Watson, commanding the Asiatic station, and Rear Adm. Kautz, commanding the Pacific station, instructing them to make arrangements for examining the six-year cadets at the stations to which they are attached. There are no cadets in the South Atlantic station. Some of those on the North Atlantic or home station may go to Annapolis for examination. The examination questions will be prepared by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy and transmitted to each Commander-in-Chief of a Naval station, who will appoint committees of officers to conduct the examinations. The papers of each cadet will be sent to the Academic Board for review and marking, on the result of which will depend the standing given to individual cadets in the list of Ensigns. The final graduation class, as it is called, consists of thirty-nine young men.

## THE AMELIORATION OF WAR.

Hand in hand with the invention of the most fire-eating weapons, and the growth of national military establishments, as our peace-loving philosophers will kindly take note, are coming ameliorations of the horrors of war which would have seemed improbable to the soldier of a century ago. In the abolition of prize money, in which the United States has taken the initiative, one of the greatest steps has been taken towards putting sea fighting upon a higher plane. If for no other reason, the Navy Personnel act of 1899 ought to be memorable in the annals of Navy legislation. It separates forever the naval fighter from the freebooter, and puts him in harmony with the new view of war—that it is to be justified not by the personal ambitions of this or that ruler, but as it makes for the advance of civilization. In the old days plunder grew into a recognized institution in the Navy with which the Government did not care to interfere. It included all the portable property found on prisoners, and if this was true of living captives, naturally few scruples attended the despoiling of the dead on the quarter deck of the enemy's ship. Regulations were made providing that prisoners should not be robbed of their shirts and that female captives should not be despoiled of the jewels they wore, but these regulations were oftener honored in the breach than in the observance.

The sentiment that has now been crystallized into a statute in our Navy has been making its way steadily on land as well. The murderous camp followers who robbed the dead and killed the wounded, whom Victor Hugo describes in "Les Misérables," have disappeared from the fields of modern war. The plundering even of the bodies of the dead which prevailed down to the end of the Napoleonic era, has given way to a sacred respect for the remains of the fallen. The plunder he secured in war made Falstaff what he was in history, and was a large part of the revenue of the lords of feudal times. The evolution of the regular soldier, with his stated pay and his increased respect for the profession of arms, has been largely responsible for the wider humanity that has in the latter years tinged with light the lurid clouds of war.

## FROM OUR MANILA CORRESPONDENT.

Manila, Jan. 4, 1900.

The Christmas holidays were the occasion of another round of dances and dinners rivaling those of Thanksgiving week, serving to make duty in the islands a more and more pleasant detailment.

On the evening of Dec. 14 a very jolly party was given in the launch Oriente. Among the guests were a number of Army officers, including Capt. David E. Lyle, of the 37th Vol. Inf.; H. Lloyd, of the 6th Art., and Capt. Sladen. Another very pleasant party was given by Lieut. W. Faulkes on Saturday, Dec. 17. Corregidor Island, the Mecca of all parties out for bracing air, was the objective. The party included Maj. Brook, of the 35th Vols.; Capt. Harding, of the Engineers; Capt. Shattuck, of the 25th Inf.; Dr. Duval, U. S. A., and Lieut. J. B. Kemper, of the 12th Inf.

Christmas Day was observed in the fleet by races and sports on the Baltimore. In the morning boat races were arranged among the boats' crews from the different ships, and in the afternoon potato races, sack races and obstacle races were held, the whole passing off very pleasantly. Otherwise the day passed very quietly indeed in the fleet.

Among other events during the week preceding Christmas were a negro minstrel performance at the Soldiers' Institute before a packed and enthusiastic house, and a "smoker" given by the employees of the Quartermaster's Department. The native band, which has been much in demand, played at the latter entertainment.

On Dec. 27 a pretty dance was given aboard the Oregon. The Brooklyn followed the Oregon's lead by a reception on the afternoon of New Year's Day. Manila, both official and civilian, turned out in good shape and the dance was throughout a most successful one. The most elaborate event of the week, however, was the dance given Dec. 28 at the very pretty clubhouse of the English Club at Malate, close to the bay shore.

There are still a number of entertainments scheduled, including a reception on the Monterey on Saturday, Jan. 8. It is also rumored that weekly receptions will be held aboard the Brooklyn, with dancing, of course, a feature.

The transport City of Pekin sailed Dec. 27 ahead of schedule time, and carrying on her a number of Naval and Army officers whose time of service is up. The transport Thomas sailed Dec. 30, carrying the bodies of General Lawton, Maj. Logue and Surg. Armstrong. As she steamed out of the harbor the four ships detailed by Admiral Watson fired minute guns, the last testimonial of those here to the memory of a gallant soldier and a brave man. The funeral procession to the ship took place on the morning of the same day. The entire city was in mourning with the flags at half-mast and many of the shops closed. All along the line of march the crowd was dense, Americans, Chinese and natives all together for the same purpose of doing honor to the great dead, and all stirred by common emotions. The ceremony was a grand but somber one. The number of officers of the fleet who followed in the procession testified to the affection of the Navy for the dead General. The consular representatives of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Japan and China were present in full uniforms.

One begins to realize how rapidly the attractive portions of the city have filled up since the American occupation when one comes to look around for a house. Officers' families have poured in until every available house in the market has been taken, and this in the face of rents four times as high as those of the days of the Spanish régime. Lumber has been so high that few new buildings have been built or contracted for, and a number of disused and dilapidated buildings have been put again into service.

On New Year's Day the Christian Commission gave a reception to signalize the opening of the new quarters. A programme was provided, including music by the 6th Art. band, violin and vocal solos and readings. The whole affair was a most enjoyable one, and is only the first of a number which the commissioners expect from time to time to give.

Through the activity of a number of San Francisco people, particularly through the agency of Mrs. Greenleaf, wife of Col. C. A. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., Manila is assured of a public library. Appeals were made to the public and to publishers, and Mrs. Greenleaf was delegated to organize the movement in Manila. A meeting was held on Dec. 27 and an organization effected.

It was decided to ask for temporary quarters from the Government, and to name it the Miley Memorial, in honor of the late Col. Miley, U. S. A., who started a similar movement in the islands, cut short by his death.

On Dec. 15 Lieut. Comdr. Cottman opened very successfully a nautical school for the islands. The school is divided into two classes and 19 pupils are already enrolled. On Dec. 21 Comdr. Cottman took his pupils on a trip around the bay. A stop was made when they had reached the Brooklyn, and a pleasant hour was spent aboard. The school is at present without a permanent head. Lieut. Comdr. Cottman sailed last week on the Pekin, and Lieut. George Cooper, of the Brooklyn, has been detailed for temporary duty as superintendent.

On Monday, Dec. 25, 1st Lieut. Edward Taylor, commanding Co. B, 12th Inf., was run over by the Macabeb special. The train was running into Paniqui, and Lieut. Taylor's horse startled by the approaching train, started down the road at a run, and then running across the track, threw the officer under the wheels of the engine. It all took place in an instant, and the engineer had no time in which to stop his train. Lieut. Taylor was taken unconscious, and did not rally. He lived for almost two days. His death will be a great shock to his fellow officers, with whom he was most popular.

Before his departure last week on the Pekin, a very handsome dinner was tendered Comdr. Leutze by the officers of his ship, the Monterey. Comdr. Leutze, it is understood, will confer with the Congressional Committee as soon as he reaches Washington on the conditions in Cavite Province.

Lieut. Lynch, of the Marine Corps, who was court-martialed for conduct unbecoming an officer, was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the service. This has been commuted by Admiral Watson to loss of his numbers.

Judge Ralph Platt, who while a 2d Lieutenant in the 2d Oregon Vols., organized the department of prison and notarial records, has recently resigned owing to press of other work. The department has been divided, and Chaplain W. Freehand has charge of the prison records, and Lieut. J. W. Hausselman, of the 34th Inf., the notarial records.

Lieut. Col. Woodhull, who has just been relieved by Col. Greenleaf, has done a most admirable work during his eight months' duty as Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Pacific. Dr. Woodhull has done much to simplify the workings of the hospitals and increase the comfort of the patients.

## STATE TROOPS IN 1861-5 AND 1898-9.

The War Department, A. G. O., has issued a statistical exhibit of strength of Volunteer forces called into service during the war with Spain, with losses for all cases. We give here in tabular form a statement of the troops furnished by each State, and for the purpose of comparison have added to it a statement of the number furnished by each State during the War of the Rebellion:

	Civil War. Total enrol- ment.	War with Spain.		
		Total enrol- ment.	Killed or died of wounds.	Died of disease.
General Staff . . . . .	2,306	3	34	
Alabama . . . . .	3,609	..	38	
Arkansas . . . . .	2,701	..	50	
California . . . . .	5,715	10	60	
Colorado . . . . .	1,388	12	22	
Connecticut . . . . .	3,238	..	39	
District of Columbia . . . . .	958	..	23	
Delaware . . . . .	1,026	..	8	
Florida . . . . .	1,290	..	28	
Georgia . . . . .	1,326	..	51	
Idaho . . . . .	4,252	..	51	
Illinois . . . . .	706	7	13	
Indiana . . . . .	13,358	..	279	
Iowa . . . . .	153,576	7,208	..	69
Kansas . . . . .	68,630	5,560	1	161
Kentucky . . . . .	12,931	4,895	34	82
Louisiana . . . . .	70,632	5,493	..	84
Maine . . . . .	4,654	2,751	..	31
Maryland . . . . .	56,776	1,870	..	51
Massachusetts . . . . .	41,275	2,683	..	32
Michigan . . . . .	124,104	7,000	9	272
Minnesota . . . . .	80,111	6,681	3	205
Mississippi . . . . .	19,693	5,290	7	82
Missouri . . . . .	545	3,093	..	58
Montana . . . . .	86,530	8,211	..	110
Nebraska . . . . .	1,061	21	..	15
Nevada . . . . .	2,175	3,988	35	86
New Hampshire . . . . .	1,080	522	..	1
New Jersey . . . . .	30,349	1,355	..	32
New York . . . . .	57,908	5,428	..	38
North Carolina . . . . .	392,270	20,545	15	390
North Dakota . . . . .	3,156	3,940	..	59
Ohio . . . . .	696	7	9	
Oregon . . . . .	240,574	13,993	1	227
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1,773	1,525	16	38
Rhode Island . . . . .	265,517	17,157	16	226
South Carolina . . . . .	17,866	1,569	..	11
South Dakota . . . . .	2,569	..	39	
Tennessee . . . . .	1,076	27	35	
Texas . . . . .	36,394	5,449	1	74
Utah . . . . .	1,632	0,596	..	58
Vermont . . . . .	578	8	6	
Virginia . . . . .	29,068	1,014	..	27
Washington . . . . .	5,106	..	66	
West Virginia . . . . .	984	1,767	26	19
Wisconsin . . . . .	27,718	2,627	..	31
Wyoming . . . . .	79,260	5,334	2	128
U. S. Vols. . . . .	18,897	459	3	12
		18,897	26	339
Totals . . . . .	2,219,004	224,551	290	3,848

From the total enrollment figures for the war with Spain should be deducted 453 officers of the Regular Army who held commissions in the Volunteers. The killed include four Regular Army officers holding Volunteer commissions.

It will be observed that during the Civil War 20,724 men were enlisted in the Confederate States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and Texas. The Government had obtained a footing in these States and most of the men enlisted were negroes. During the Spanish War the troops from Nebraska, Kansas and Montana suffered more heavily than any other from wounds and dead. Over 35 per cent. of the losses from these causes in the State troops were in these three States. Twenty-seven of the States and Territories had no men killed or wounded, the losses being distributed among the other nineteen States.

During the last war 25 Major and 106 Brigadier Generals of Volunteers were appointed. None of either rank was killed, but two Brigadiers were wounded in action and two died of disease. The following table shows the number of Volunteer officers appointed in the various staff corps: Adjutant General, 125; Inspector General, 41; Judge Advocate General, 11; Quartermaster General, 164; Subsistence Department, 120; Medical Department, 143; Pay Department, 98; Engineer Depart-

ment, 28; Ordnance Department, 26; Signal Corps, 128; total Volunteer staff, 879. Of these Volunteer staff officers 3 were killed in action and 3 wounded; 15 died of disease, 1 lost his life by accident and 1 committed suicide.

In the Signal Corps there were 1,329 enlisted men. Not one was killed, but 22 died of disease and by accident and 1 deserted.

## NAVAL PROGRESS FOR 1890.

Lieut. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N., Staff Intelligence Officer, discussing ships and torpedo boats in "Notes on Naval Progress" for 1890, says of armaments and armor:

"The noticeable feature is the similarity in the armaments of the battleships of the great powers, consisting essentially of four 12-inch guns in two turrets, and a number of guns of about 16-inch caliber in the main battery. The armor distribution is moving in the direction of a complete belt, which, as the quality of armor improves, is being reduced in thickness. The second feature is the tendency to spread the armor over the sides, forming a complete protection over the battery space. It becomes a question of the superiority of the 6-inch gun over the 8-inch armor. Recent experiments prove that at present the advantage is with the armor."

The results of experiments quoted suggest the substitution for the 6-inch gun of a weapon capable of piercing armor at distances beyond the sphere of action of the torpedo.

In the discussion of the world's navies it is of interest to note that the naval programme of 1896 makes Japan a sea power of the first rank. The programme is to be completed by April 1, 1906. Other notes show that the British admiralty have ordered 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, and it is a remarkable fact that every firm which tendered has received an order for one, two, or three, according to their available facilities for rapidly carrying the new vessels to completion. Germany in the future will compose her torpedo boat divisions with a greater view to their seaworthiness. Heretofore they consisted of one large boat, called the division boat, and six small boats. In future they will consist of six boats of equal size, similar to the division boats, with a displacement of 400 tons.

Italy's navy gives an example of hope deferred. In 1895 she placed an order with the firm of Ansaldo & Co. for an armored cruiser named Garibaldi, and before she was launched the Argentine Government wished to purchase her. The Italian Government agreed to the sale on the condition that a second ship be built on the same lines and within the period fixed for the delivery of the first. When this second vessel was completed the Spanish Government was allowed to purchase, and she became the Cristobal Colon. A third was laid down, rapidly completed, and again the Argentine Republic ceded her and got her, the ship being named the Pueyrredon; and now Messrs. Ansaldo have launched their fourth vessel of the same type. She continues, so far, an Italian ship, and is named the Garibaldi.

In regard to ice-breaking steamers, it is stated that during the spring of 1890 the steamer Ermack, by her wonderful work in conveying into Russian ports on the Baltic a large number of ice-bound vessels, suggested the possibilities of this class of craft. Experience has shown that pack ice of practically any thickness can be negotiated, and the Ermack on one occasion encountered a pack which was measured and found to be of a total thickness of 34 feet, through which she successfully forced her way. The Ermack has broken composed ice of 8 feet 3 inches in thickness, and she has gotten through field ice of about 40 inches, with 6 inches of snow upon it, at a speed of 2.5 to 3 knots.

Comdr. William H. Driggs, recently retired, late Naval Intelligence Officer, in a chapter on ordnance and armor, states that the failure of the Spanish torpedo fleet to inflict any damage to our ships during the late war was not due to lack of dash on the part of the commanders of these vessels, but to their inability to successfully run through our gun fire. Five light rapid-fire guns, he adds, can be depended on to disable any torpedo boat before she can approach within the range of her torpedo, say, 500 yards. The most that can be said for torpedo boats is that they exert a disquieting effect that necessitates constant watchfulness and consequent fatigue, while the results are in no way proportional to the reliance that has been placed in them.

"The destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago," he continues, "again demonstrated what can be accomplished by rapid fire and accurate pointing. The utter defeat of Spain on the sea in a measure reflects on continental methods, and continental writers must find reasons and excuses which generally take the form of belittling our work and claiming want of skill on the part of the Spanish navy. If they had brought these arguments forward before the war they would have had more weight. All the ships but one were destroyed by gun fire, sunk and burned, and from that part remaining after the fire and above water a fictitious percentage of hits (3 or 4 per cent.) has been made up, unfair from any point of view."

In regard to automatic firearms, it is said that within the past year they have been much more favorably considered than formerly, and while some have failed to meet the claims of their inventors or failed to fill the place assigned them satisfactorily, still the advantages to be derived are so great that the foremost nations in naval and military strength are gradually moving toward the adoption of arms of this type. Leading in, this movement we find both Germany and Italy adopting the automatic pistol for their officers in the army and navy.

In armor little improvement has been made during the year. Trials which have taken place have simply still further established the superiority of the Krupp process, which is being used in manufacture by some fourteen firms, practically covering all the armor factories of Europe and America. With its one-fourth greater resisting power, it saves a fourth in weight, a saving for a battleship of about 600 tons, equal to some forty 6-inch guns with their carriages.

Lieut. Comdr. George H. Peters, U. S. N., Staff Intelligence Officer, in the opening article of the Notes, discusses recent tendencies of foreign naval development and the effect thereon of the recent war with Spain. Never before, he says, except spasmodically during a naval war, has the effort now making by the important maritime powers to increase their naval strength been so marked.

In the apportionment of new tonnage abroad, the large share set apart for battleships, notwithstanding their great cost, shows that foreign opinion regards them as constituting the real fighting strength upon

which reliance must be placed to win naval battles. The anxiety which the monitors caused Admiral Sampson has impressed upon foreign observers, according to Lieut. Comdr. Peters, the need of strategic mobility. Other things being equal, the more efficient of two fleets of battleships will be the one whose slowest ship is faster than the slowest ship of the enemy.

"It was formerly held," he continues, "that armored cruisers would prove superior to battleships, owing to their greater speed, but since the close of the war with Spain such claims are seldom heard. Armored coast defense vessels appear to be practically ignored in present foreign programmes for the increase of modern fleets. There are two reasons for this, the first being the general belief that naval force will be mainly employed in sea contests rather than in merely defending home shores against attacks by an enemy. According to this authority the monitor type is regarded abroad as having been thoroughly discredited by the experience of the war." This assumes that the monitor cannot be given the speed of the battleship, an assumption which its advocates do not admit, and we are told by this same authority that speed in a battleship is a secondary consideration. Such officers as Admiral Bunce, Capt. Wise and others who have had the largest experience with monitors, have not lost faith in them.

With regard to torpedo boats and destroyers, foreign naval opinion is practically unanimous that the war has thrown no more light on the question of their value when used for the purposes for which they are intended. Navies which held them in high esteem still continue to do so. Their desirability has long been recognized. Their usefulness in the training of young officers is conceded. Torpedo-boat destroyers, simply large torpedo boats with increased gun armament and better seagoing qualities, are coming more and more into favor as the best type. In Germany it has been decided to build no more small torpedo boats. Submarine boats have not received much attention abroad of late, except in France.

The view that a rapid-fire battery of moderate caliber, giving the greatest possible fire energy, should constitute the main reliance of battleships, has been confirmed in the minds of foreign officers by the war with Spain. It is generally believed that future battleships will not carry guns of larger caliber than 12-inch, and by many foreign officers this is held to be excessive. An immediate effect of the war was to reduce the caliber of the heaviest guns of the new German battleships to 9.45 inches. It is accepted that the armament of cruisers should be composed essentially if not entirely of rapid-fire guns.

There is universal agreement abroad that no provision should be made for the use of torpedoes by battleships and cruisers except in under-water tubes. Many progressive torpedo officers now hold that armament with this weapon should be restricted to torpedo boats.

As to armor all officers are now agreed that protection must be widely diffused, and that it cannot be restricted to the water line and gun position. The appalling disablement of crew which under well directed gun fire may occur on board armored ships lacking widely distributed protection is now fully appreciated. The need of extending the armored water line belt to the extremities is also urged, and the protection of the personnel in the conning tower is regarded as essential.

The destruction of the Spanish ships by fire caused by American shells has led to universal efforts to abolish wood and combustible materials from naval vessels. Provision for extinguishing fire has been much extended and greatly increased.

Efficiency of personnel is universally recognized as of supreme importance, and intense and continuous effort is made abroad to train gun pointers. Rapid coaling is also regarded as an essential requirement of the personnel and has received much attention, particularly in the British Navy, where it is no longer regarded as a mere drudgery, but has become an important evolution in which officers as well as men often take part, the greatest rivalry existing between the ships of a squadron."

#### A HISTORY OF AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

"A History of American Privateers," by Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M., author of a history of the United States Navy and reminiscences of the old Navy, is published by D. Appleton & Co., with many portraits and documents and a number of illustrations by George F. Gibbs. It is a very complete account of this branch of naval warfare, drawn from forgotten monographs, the records of historical societies, unpublished log-books and other sources of original information. As the author says:

"A few general statements will show that in both wars with England our privateers were a most important if not predominating feature of our early sea power. In our first struggle the Government war vessels numbered forty-seven, or including the flotilla on Lake Champlain, sixty-four vessels of all descriptions, carrying a total of 242 guns and swivels. This force captured 196 vessels. Of the privateers there were 792, carrying more than 13,000 guns and swivels. These vessels captured or destroyed about 600 British vessels. In the War of 1812 the Regular Navy of the United States on the ocean numbered only twenty-six vessels, carrying in all 556 guns. This force captured 254 of the enemy's craft. In the same period we had 517 privateers, aggregating 2,893 guns, which took no fewer than 1,300 prizes. A careful review of British newspapers, periodicals, speeches in Parliament and public addresses for the period covered by these two wars will show that our land forces, in the estimation of the British, played a very insignificant part, while our sea forces were constantly in their minds. Had Englishmen anticipated that American cruisers and privateers would cross the Atlantic and throw their coasts into continual alarm; that their shipping, even in their own harbors, would be in danger; that British commerce would be almost annihilated; that 16,000 seamen and 800 vessels would be taken from them—they would have entered upon a coercive policy with far greater hesitancy. It will be interesting to note that in all the memorials presented to Parliament the argument used to bring about peace with America was the unprecedented destruction of British commerce.

"It is fitting that our privateers should be properly recognized in the history of our Navy, inasmuch as they formed the largest section of our maritime forces in those struggles. The Declaration of Paris in 1856 sealed the fate of this style of warfare, so far as civilized countries are concerned; for, although the United States and Spain did not ratify the Declaration, yet the course pursued by both nations in the Hispano-American War, and the propositions made by our delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899, showed plainly enough that they had renounced old-time privateering. Privateering—in its proper form, however—exists to-day. The essential feature of privateering is commerce destroying. Our commerce destroyers of the Navy to-day, like the Columbia, Minneapolis and Olympia, take the place of our early privateers, and are capable of doing the work more effectively."

#### THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Calamba, P. I., Dec. 31, 1899.

To the Editor of Army and Navy Journal:  
The 39th Inf. was the first of the last ten regiments called which reached the Philippines. It was organized and equipped in a remarkably short time. Two battalions, the 1st and 2d, were organized at Fort Crook and the 3d at Vancouver Barracks in September, and the entire command embarked from Portland on the transports Pennsylvania and Olympia in the early morning of Nov. 2. In the early afternoon of Dec. 7 the regiment reached Manila and on Dec. 8 went ashore and into barracks at Cuartel de Malate. The third battalion, under command of Maj. John H. Parker, was immediately ordered to San Juan del Monte and within four days the 1st Battalion had gone to San Pedro Macati, and the headquarters, with the 2d Battalion, to Calamba. The entire regiment is now at Calamba and has relieved the 21st Inf. in the defence of the town. A forward movement is looked for here at any time. Col. Robert L. Bullard has been in command of the regiment from its inception and his untiring efforts have had their effect. There are some forty-nine thoroughly good regiments in the service to-day, but none is better than the 39th Volunteers. The wisdom displayed in the new scheme of organization of the last twenty regiments called for service in the Philippines is making itself more and more apparent as the new commands reach the islands and launch their effervescent strength into the campaign.

The thorough system of medical examination of raw recruits for these regiments has had its expected results. A finer body of physical men has never before been gathered together for modern warfare. They may be the power which will settle whether or no the United States of America shall be the fittest arbiter of the strife which from time to time are sure to arise among the peoples of the Pacific. The key to the question of the partitioning of China and the eternal destruction of that more or less powerful people of the Orient may be in these self-same Volunteers. In any event, the coming years must work wonders in the conditions, customs and civilization of the races in the far East.

There are parts of the earth far less distant from the United States than the Philippines which we might occupy and absorb with more safety, probably, to our glorious Government, but a soldier is a soldier, and, perhaps, has too much work on hand to discuss these questions which our wise and just statesmen must combat with in the near future.

#### GENERAL BATES IN MINDANAO.

A correspondent of the New York "Times," writing from Zamboanga, P. I., gives an interesting account of the welcome given to General Bates by the natives on the Island of Mindanao. This and Luzon are the largest islands in the archipelago, Mindanao lying to the extreme south. The little Island of Sulu lies to the west. General Bates and Lieuts. Reeve and Cowin, of his personal staff, visited the various ports in Southern Mindanao, at which it was proposed to place garrisons composed of various companies of the 31st Regt. of Inf., U. S. V. The party everywhere they went were most enthusiastically received by the inhabitants, who turned out in crowds to receive them and extended every possible civility. The first place visited was Cotta Battio, which is a large town up the River Mindanao. As the bar did not have enough water to allow the Manila, which carried the party, to cross, the war vessel had to anchor off the river's mouth, but this did not affect the residents, for in their canoes they fairly swarmed about the ship. The town of Cotta Battio was a chief military post during the Spanish possession, so there was but little difficulty in finding buildings for barracks, but they were all but uninhabitable from filth.

The Dattos or chiefs came with large numbers of their followers to call and have their differences with each other adjusted, and it seemed at one time as if they were going to fight it out then and there on the ship's deck, but, thanks to the great tact displayed by General Bates, when the Dattos returned to the shore they were on most friendly terms. There is a major domo who goes with the Datto, a carrier of the box containing the betel nut and its condiments, and one or two spearmen or knife-men, so that he and his retinue make quite an imposing appearance. A beating of drums and a flying of banners and flags, with the noise of numerous paddlers soon attracted attention to what appeared at first to be a floating island, but which shortly turned out to be a large number of native canoes escorting a very large one of the same type which seemed to be directing their pace and form of progress. Word was at once passed among the Dattos that his Majesty the Sultan was approaching, and all eyes were turned in his direction. Seated on a raised platform of this long canoe was a tall man of rather a light mulatto cast of countenance, freckles, and all. He was dressed in a suit of khaki, evidently home-made. His throat and wrists were encircled with heavy bands of gold, and his turban was interwoven with the same metal. His feet were encased in shoes which, either on account of his not being accustomed to them, or because they were too tight, gave him a most peculiar gait. After much debate he was induced to lower his dignity enough to walk up the ship's ladder like any ordinary mortal.

One of the objects of his visit was to get an American flag, and just before leaving he hauled down his own flag, and with drums beating left the ship with the Stars and Stripes flying over his head. Artillery salutes, vivas and addresses greeted the party almost everywhere, and it can be safely said that to-day the American occupation is welcome and eagerly sought in Southern Mindanao.

#### HOME CRITICISM OF ENGLISH MILITARY MANAGEMENT.

All of the English service papers are disposed to criticize the administration of military affairs in England, but the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" is the most outspoken of them. In its issue of Jan. 18 it says: "The events of the campaign, so far, have at last opened the eyes of the nation to the utter inefficiency of our whole system of Army organization, and to the danger to the very existence of the Empire which would result from leaving the War Office to continue in its old path of muddle, favoritism and incapacity. As an institution the War Office, including both civil and military branches, seems to have been carried on as a simple means of affording snug billets to a limited number of individuals whom fortune had favored in various ways, and to gratify their ambition by throwing into their hands the high prizes which should have been the reward of merit and faithful and distinguished service. Merit

has had no recognition in Pall Mall, where family influence, and, it is now beginning to be whispered, pecuniary influence also, has always turned the scale. We are among those who vainly supposed that the elevation of Lord Wolseley to the position of Commander-in-Chief meant the inauguration of a new and better era. He had done well in several petty barbaric wars, and had contrived to create the impression that he was a clever and resourceful man. He has now been several years in office, and has achieved nothing greater than some trivial alterations in a braid or a button, such as could have been better devised by any tailor's assistant in Bond street or Piccadilly. The ass's ears have indeed shown most monstrously through the lion's hide. Let him resign a post in which he has only shown conspicuous incapacity, and with such a man as Lord Kitchener, who has given in the past great and undeniable proof of organizing ability of the highest order, with a seat in the Cabinet as Commander-in-Chief, let us hope that the long reign of sham is coming to an end, and that a real organization and a real organizer will take its place."

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" also says: "What," as a correspondent of ours, Mr. C. Loftus Reade, observed the other day, "will history record of the reign of humbug in England?" In all probability the Gibbon of the future will trace to it "The Decline and Fall of the British Empire." Its existence is not recognized by the public at large; and unless their eyes are fully opened to it, the country is doomed.

For nearly a century we have lived in a fool's paradise, fondly flattering ourselves that one Englishman was enough to tackle any three, four, or five of another nation. This idea became prevalent during the Twenty-Two Years' War, owing to our long series of naval successes, which indeed lent it a certain color. But the English people, with its characteristic ignorance of history, had forgotten that, during the American War of Independence, the French royal navy fought on equal terms with the English Navy, and indeed proved itself more than a match for it, as the deeds of D'Orvilliers and De Suffren prove. Between 1789 and the outbreak of war in 1793, the old French royal navy became completely disorganized; with the last three years of Louis XVI.'s life and reign, 1790-92 inclusive (three years of anarchy which ultimately rendered the Terror necessary to save France), the spirit of mutiny grew to an alarming height in the navy, and all the efforts of Jean Bon St. André, in 1793, to create a successful fleet were thwarted by the habit of disobedience among the sailors and the want of experience among the new officers who had been promoted to the vacancies left by the emigrated noblesse.

Hence it was the Republican fleets were invariably beaten, the result being that we became puffed up with a vainglorious conceit of our superiority, which has ultimately resulted in serious damage to the country. Our braggadocio of three months ago about our troops spending Christmas in Pretoria, and so on, has already covered us with disgrace and ridicule. Yet for all this severe lesson there are fools who yet anticipate "but one conclusion for the war." All this talk must be put a stop to if we are to do anything. Downward through the centuries—from Xerxes downward, to Brunswick's insane manifesto in 1792 and the Parisian yell of "a Berlin" in 1870—cock-sure prognostications of this nature have so often brought contempt and ruin upon their authors as to render them risky in the extreme. Let us take warning from Gordon's foolish assertion made on his departure for Egypt in 1884, viz., that in a few weeks at furthest he would have pacified the Sudan. The date of Omdurman (1898) forms the most striking commentary upon this insanely stupid boast of the absurdly glorified "Hero of Khartoum."

#### FLASH-SIGHTING FIELD GLASSES.

The difficulty of locating smokeless powder rifles has made the detection of the flash a question of prime importance. As our readers know, the Government has made some interesting experiments with different colored glasses for that purpose. Prof. W. Lascelles-Scott, an English chemist, explains how to prepare ordinary glasses for sighting the flash. Except at night time, the flash of the explosion is practically invisible at the usual distances, the pale mauve-tinted flame of each discharge being effectively stopped or masked by the yellow color of sunshine or ordinary daylight. The flame-color itself is chiefly due to the presence of the metal potassium in the powder, and is most powerfully exhibited when picrate of potassium, or a nitrated guncotton (pyroxline or trinitrocellulose subsequently treated with a solution of nitrate of potassium—i. e., nitro or saltpetre) is an ingredient in the powder.

The professor points out that such explosion flames can be readily seen if care be taken to cut off all light proceeding from the red and yellow rays of the solar spectrum (and especially those of or near the so-called D line of the sodium flame.) This can be accomplished by looking through a piece of blue glass of a certain shade. The blue glass of commerce is of two kinds, but only one of them—viz., that colored by oxide of cobalt—is of any practical utility for flash sighting. It is of a beautiful blue-violet tint; a disk of it hung in front of a good field glass will enable a "smokeless" flash to be easily "located" at the longest ranges yet employed. Most of the blue bottles in which poisonous preparations are put up by druggists are made of the cheaper kind of glass, which is of little use; but sometimes a clear cobalt-colored bottle can be met with in a dispensary, and a broken piece of one might thus come in handy. With a solution of Hofmann's violet dye it is easy to color a thin sheet of gelatine or mica. A better plan is to take out the front combination lenses of the field glass and paint the posterior surface with the transparent dye, and then replace it. The instrument will then show the "invisible flash" of a potassium flame perfectly without the trouble of adjusting a separate piece of cobalt glass, and being inside the film of color is not liable to be wiped off when dusting the exterior before using it.

Experience with the Spaniards has given our soldiers high respect for the many excellent qualities for this noble race whose misfortunes are due rather to the default of their own government than to their own deficiencies. In temperance and sobriety they furnish a lesson to Anglo-Saxon peoples. A correspondent of the New York "Tribune," describing the conduct of the Spanish prisoners released by us in the Philippines, says: "Each soldier received \$15, the rest of his pay to be turned over when he reached Spain, but not one of these men was seen to spend the money in a disorderly way. Out of the five thousand or six thousand who had not had a good time for a year and a half, and never knew what was going to happen to them from one day to another, not one has ended his day in the police station, nor has there been the slightest disorder or intoxication, nor an approach to it, in the streets. They seem like a lot of infinitely happy and well behaved schoolboys."

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## SCOUTING BY THE 25TH INFANTRY.

It was in December last that the colored troops of the 25th Infantry pushed across the Zambales mountains in search of rebels on the western coast of Luzon. The mountains are the eastern limit of the province of the same name that extends from the Gulf of Lingayen, Northern Luzon, clear down to a point almost west of Manila city. Its whole western coast lies on the ocean. It is thinly populated and the mountain fastnesses are almost primeval in their wildness. On Sunday morning Dec. 3, Cos. F, H, I, and M, with Capt. Joseph P. O'Neill in command and Lieut. R. J. Burt as Adjutant and Engineer Officer, left Bamban, between Tarlac and Angeles, for O'Donnell equipped for their rough trip over the mountains, through which no American had yet been and where the Filipinos said the Americans could never penetrate owing to the unproductiveness of the country and the difficult trails. No wheel transportation could be taken, as the path to be followed was scarcely wide enough for a man to follow.

One hundred and fifty Filipinos, many of them members of Hizon's rebel force, captured at O'Donnell half a month before, were engaged to act as burden carriers. A score of native ponies were loaded with the 21,000 rounds of extra ammunition and part of the food. A veteran packer, scout and soldier, Fred Scholling, manned the cinch strap and went along to see that the little beasts properly carried their heavy loads. The carriers had each a load of about twenty-five pounds which, by preference, they carried on their heads. Some had large tins of army hard bread, some had bundles of a half dozen sides of bacon and others carried the big cans of ground coffee and the sacks of sugar. In addition to the rations for the soldiers food for the burden carriers had to be taken along. This consisted of sacks of rice and tinned salmon tied in gunny bags.

From O'Donnell it was necessary to travel in Indian file. The scouts, fifty picked men under Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, took the head of the line and traveled, wherever possible, in skirmishing order to prevent ambushing. As can be imagined, this work was no sinecure, as it involved an endless amount of climbing, scrambling, wading of streams and reconnoitring of points. The correspondent of the New York "Sun," who wrote an interesting account of this march, computes that the scouts must have traveled an aggregate of at least half as far again as the main column. In order to proceed with safety no attempt was made to travel any great distance in a day. On some days the column made twelve miles and on others the country was so wild that it was able to proceed only three or four. For two days the trail led over broad plateaus, covered with grass so tall as to hide the surrounding country from the soldiers. Then the path led over gentle hills and far down into gullies through which clear mountain streams babble. This tall grass seemed to be in all parts of the mountain.

The battalion was forced to subsist entirely on its carried rations. Villages were scarce, and therefore the usual complement of fried chicken, which has so often been a feature of the soldier's mess, had to be omitted. Far up in the hills an occasional small deer was seen, and there were plenty of evidences of the existence of the wild hogs, such as the uprooted condition of the ground where they had been devouring roots.

In places the path grew into a series of steps formed by the roots of trees and boulders, and over these places the topheavy ponies had some difficulty in proceeding, but they were boosted and urged on their way, until they reached the summit and it then became a case of keeping them from standing on their heads for the trail led downward in a correspondingly steep manner. Their tails served as cables on the downward route and kept them from toppling over with their loads of cartridges. Out of the woods at the bottom of the mountain the trail came again into the burning hot sun and wound on between the walls of grass. The trail wound to the north of Mount Iba, which has an altitude of 5,342 feet.

A few moments before the little village of Rivera de San Fernando, the frontier mountain village of this part of the western coast, was reached, a poorly directed volley of Remington shots pinged down from a jungled precipice and spattered among the ponies and the accompanying guards. A man had a bullet pass through his legging and singe his leg. A few volleys of Krags drove the waylayers away so far that skirmishers could not get a trace of them when they managed to struggle up the bluff. This happening took place just where the column was fording a stream. From Rivera the command proceeded to Botolan on the coast, where some rebels were found. These ran away as soon as a few volleys were fired. Iba was entered at daybreak the next morning after a slight resistance, during which one American was wounded and three or four Filipinos either killed or mortally wounded. A steamer, according to previous plans, anchored at Iba on Sunday morning, Dec. 10, with supplies for the battalion. After taking enough to last two days the column evacuated Iba and started along the coast road to the south to meet General Grant's troops. This meeting was successfully effected on Dec. 12, the colored men operating under General Grant in the peninsula west of Manila Bay.

## GENERAL SCHWAN'S REPORT.

In his report to the War Department upon his expedition in the second week of October last in the province of Cavite, which resulted in the capture of Cavite Viejo, Novaleta, Rosario, Santa Cruz, San Francisco de Malabon and Das Marinas, General Schwab says:

"The country presented many difficulties. The streams and roads were generally lined by impenetrable bamboo jungles, behind which the enemy found perfect screens. The flanks were obliged to traverse the rice swamps and cane fields; progress was necessarily slow and the country was an ideal one for ambushes. The roads, however, presented the most serious obstacle, the mud being so deep in some places that it was necessary to hold up the heads of artillery horses that had mired or fallen to prevent them from being suffocated. The enemy, though assembled in large bodies and occupying positions whose natural strength had been still further increased by artificial means, was easily defeated in a province in which he scored some of his greatest successes in the rebellion against Spain and where since Feb. 5 last he had held almost undisputed sway."

"The loss of the insurgents in the engagements our troops had with them from Oct. 8 to the 11th amounted to not less than 100 killed and 400 wounded. This estimate rests on information derived from two, it is thought, absolutely reliable sources. The effect of the punishment is evidenced by the quiet that has since its administration prevailed on the south line, where, as reported by an aide-de-camp of General Grant, not a shot had been fired for fifteen days. Not a single house was burned in the course of the expedition."

"As has already been pointed out," says General Schwab, "the expedition was hastily organized, and consisted of organizations not one of which had previously served with the others. Nevertheless all worked well

together from the start; officers and men alike seemed eager to accomplish whatever task was given them. The command improved steadily, and when broken up was fit and anxious to undertake any service, however arduous. The 13th Inf. was handled throughout by its Colonel (Wm. H. Bisbee), and responded with promptness and alacrity to every call that was made upon it.

"The battalion of the 14th Inf. (Capt. Taylor) did its full share of the work, two of its companies, under Lieuts. James Hanson and Duncan K. Major, Jr., recent graduates, taking a most creditable part in the storming of the enemy's intrenchments at Putol on Oct. 8.

"Too much praise cannot be accorded the company of scouts, partly made up of Tagalos, commanded by Lieut. Joseph C. Castner. They led the charge which resulted in the capture of those intrenchments and were in the advance in every other engagement except that on the Buena Vista road on the afternoon of Oct. 10. Then, at the end of a day's operation, when other troops were in bivouac at rest, Lieut. Castner, with his scouts, always ready and cheerful, made, under the brigade commander's orders, valuable reconnaissances, which often entailed great hardship as well as danger, and which would have overtaken ordinary men.

"The dismounted cavalry troop, before and after the loss of its gallant Captain, rendered highly efficient service. The work of the artillery, arduous in the extreme, may be characterized as brilliant. Under the leadership of their dashing officers, Capt. S. W. Taylor, Capt. H. J. Reilly and Lieut. Manus McCloskey, one or more sections were invariably placed on the firing line, in one instance, on the Buena Vista road, when the troops were obliged to move forward in column, the leading piece marched with the advance guard. The engineer company, acting mostly under the personal supervision of the Chief Engineer, Capt. Wm. L. Sibert, but under the immediate command of Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, an energetic and capable young officer, has already been mentioned for its prompt construction of an efficient ferry. While approaching San Francisco de Malabon, where the enemy was supposed to be in force, and expected to give battle, the company asked for and was assigned to a place in the firing line. Capt. Sibert, not only in his capacity as engineer, but also on the firing line, notably on the afternoon of Oct. 10, on the Buena Vista road, contributed in a marked degree by his efforts to the success of the operations.

"The telegraph and signal service was performed with great efficiency by a detachment of the Signal Corps under the command of Lieut. Walter L. Clarke. This detachment, following immediately in the rear of the advance guard, succeeded in erecting and maintaining telegraphic communication between the brigade and the division's headquarters at Manila from the time the former left Binacayan until, cutting loose from its wagon train, it left San Francisco on Oct. 12. Lieut. Clarke's conduct of the important service that fell to his detachment is entitled to high commendation. The Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments were respectively represented by Capt. Biddle and Lieut. Bash, both excellent officers, who in consequence of the difficulties presented by the road and the separation of the wagon train from the command, found an ample field for the exercise of their ingenuity and energy. Each in his own line succeeded in making satisfactory provision for the command.

"To the Adjutant General of the brigade, Lieut. Sladen; to the officers who acted as aides-de-camp, Capt. Robert Sewell and Lieut. Featon, and to Lieut. Hawkins, aide-de-camp, the thanks of the Brigadier-Commander are due; in the effective support they gave him on every occasion they were utterly unspared of themselves. Five officers and fifteen enlisted men were wounded in the various actions. Of this number three officers, viz., Capts. Safford, Geary and McGrath, have since died of their wounds. The best possible care was taken of the wounded by the medical officers and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, serving with the expedition; Maj. Keefer, Brigade Surgeon being especially active and faithful in the performance of his duties."

General Schwab recommends that Capts. McGrath, Safford and Geary be appointed to the brevet of the grade next above that held by them.

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

General Wood on Feb. 13 issued an order dissolving the court martial appointed to try Private John York, 2d Art., who is charged with killing a negro teamster. The question involved was whether the man should be tried by a civil or military court. A Cuban civil judge sent the case to a military court and the Judge Advocate, according to press despatches, decided on a court martial. General Wood favored a civil trial.

Honolulu press advises say that it will bankrupt the city to pay the cost of stamping out the plague if the United States does not assist. It is estimated that the expense entailed will exceed \$1,000,000. For nearly a month the Government supplied the rations to about 1,900 persons in the quarantined district. The 10,000 people who have been, or who are, in the isolation barracks, are provided for at Government expense. Upward of 8,000 people have been rendered homeless by the burning of buildings. The steamer Alameda, which reached San Francisco Feb. 9, reported that from Jan. 25 to Feb. 2 there had been no new cases of the bubonic plague at Honolulu. When the Alameda left Honolulu there were 7,400 Japanese and Chinese in quarantine at Honolulu, and three detention camps had been established.

Figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show for December, 1899, exports of considerably more than \$2,000,000 to Cuba and imports valued at \$1,355,000 from Cuba; to Puerto Rico, exports valued at \$312,000, against \$183,000 in December, 1898; to the Hawaiian Islands, exports exceeding \$1,000,000, against \$936,000 in December, 1898, and to the Philippines, \$379,000, against \$10,000. For Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Samoa the total for 1899 shows an increase of more than 100 per cent. in exports over 1898, while the imports show an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

General Ludlow, while in New York, was quoted by the New York "Times" as saying that "generally speaking, Havana is to-day the best-regulated city I know of. There is no city in the United States that offers the same security to life and property. The urban and rural police are thoroughly organized and efficient. The Fire Department is in the same high state of efficiency. There is no trouble anywhere. It is not true that beneath the seeming placid surface there is a seething undercurrent of dissatisfaction and restlessness. The people are contented and progressing. I would not countenance a paralyzing stroke to the industries of Cuba by allowing strikes of organized labor." Many persons attach undue importance to the alleged hissing of the American and cheering of the Spanish flag at Havana recently. They forget that a large portion of the Havana population, especially the theater-going, is Spanish.

The inspectors of the Military Sanitary Service, the Chief Surgeon and the Chief of the Sanitary Depart-

ment will be ex-officio members of the Havana Board of Health during the existence of the Military Department of Havana. The satisfaction over the freedom of Havana from yellow fever, which was announced Feb. 6, was only short-lived, for on Feb. 14 eight cases were reported under treatment. The exceptionally warm weather is supposed to be the cause of the new outbreak. Maj. John G. Davis, Surgeon, U. S. V., Chief Sanitary Officer at Havana, has prepared a valuable set of tables giving the statistics of births, marriages and deaths, immigration and yellow fever for the period from 1890 to 1899.

According to a Presidential proclamation, the tariff of duties and taxes for the Island of Guam is based upon the Philippine tariff, with certain modifications. The schedules were prepared by Assistant Secretary Allen. It is provided that the expense of collecting the duties shall be defrayed out of the collections and that any questions arising connected with the tariff shall be decided by the officer commanding the United States forces there.

General Wood, at Havana, has informed the War Department of the death of Sergt. Hugh Welch, Co. M, 2d Art. Welch committed suicide with a revolver.

The transports Indiana, Pathan and Sherman arrived on Feb. 7 at San Francisco, from Manila. Aboard the Sherman were Maj. Cook, 26th Inf., and Mathews, and a number of other officers, and sick and discharged soldiers. Corp. Martin A. Dillon, Co. E, Signal Corps, died on Feb. 1, from tuberculosis, and Artificer Alfred Holmes, Co. D, 14th Inf., on Feb. 6, from the same disease. The bodies of Lieut. S. T. D. Bowman, 37th Inf.; Lieut. Ward Cheney, 15th Inf.; Corp. Lawrence De Witt, 32d Inf.; Pvts. E. N. Williams, 28th Inf.; Benjamin Howarth, 3d Inf.; and W. M. Brotherton, 11th Cav., were brought home, and the Indiana transported over one hundred bodies of deceased soldiers.

Our Quartermasters in the tropics will be interested in the recommendation made by Dr. I. B. Shute in the "Medical Summary" that an ordinary gobletful of coal added to a large cistern of water acts as a detergent. It is said to clear out "wigglers" and wood lice, to purify the water, and to prevent the formation of germs. It should certainly be advantageous in water from marshy districts by destroying the larvae of anopholes. Coal oil has been successfully used in New Jersey pools and marshes to check the propagation of mosquitoes.

A correspondent writing from Manila to the New York "Evening Post" about the climate there, says that the climate of Manila may be generally summed up as follows, viz.: December, January, and February, a delightful spring; March, April, and May, an oppressive heat; June, July, August and September, heavy rains; October and November, doubtful; sometimes very wet, sometimes fairly dry. He kept a diary record of the weather from July to January 1, 1900, and found the 170 days thus divided: Heavy rain, 8; rain steady but not hard, 3; cloudy with showers, 18; cloudy, no rain, 14; fair with one or more showers, 25; fair or fine, no showers, 102. The record was begun in the middle of July, which is early in the "rainy season." When 60 per cent. of the days in half a year are "fine" little can be said against such a climate.

The U. S. Army transport Logan arrived at Manila from New York, via Suez Canal, with the 41st Regiment, Col. E. T. C. Richmond in command, safe and sound, after a good run of forty-five days. Not a man was lost by death, but two recruits were left behind at Singapore. One English "Tommy Atkins" stowed away and says he proposes to enlist to fight the insurgents. Twenty-one trained nurses accompanied the transport and three engagements to officers were announced before the end of the trip, and others are expected soon. The officers were very handsomely entertained at the United Service Club, Malta, by the English officers there. Col. Robert Meade was a saloon passenger and has taken command of the marine station at Cavite. Another passenger was Col. Bird, Chief of the Transport Service, who is here reorganizing the same.

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed S. 41, to authorize the President to place Andrew Geddes on the retired list with the rank of Captain. Also S. 43, granting a life-saving medal of the first class to Lieut. Fidelis S. Carter, U. S. N., in recognition of his services in saving the lives of two persons from drowning off Fort Monroe, Va., on the evening of April 24, 1898. Also S. 147, for the relief of the widow of Charles S. Tripler. Also the House bill for the preservation of the frigate Constitution. Also S. 1387, to place Francis W. Seeley, late a Captain in the 4th U. S. Artillery, on the retired list, with that rank and pay. But providing that no pension shall be paid him. Also S. 1394, authorizing the President to appoint Bvt. Col. Thomas P. O'Reilly, late 2d Lieutenant, 22d U. S. Infantry, 2d Lieutenant in the Army and to place him on the retired list of the Army in his last grade.

On Feb. 12 the Senate passed many bills of interest to the Army and Navy. The Joint Resolution (S. R. 26) to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Generals Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina, was considered. It appropriates \$45,000 for the erection of a monument in honor of the memory of the two officers. The resolution was passed without amendment. The bill (S. 1631) to encourage enlistment in the United States Navy by authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish as a bounty to each man upon his original enlistment, an outfit of clothing not to exceed in value the sum of \$45, was passed. Also the bill (S. 1632) to amend "An act authorizing certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths," approved Jan. 25, 1895, was passed. A bill to place Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alexander S. Webb on the retired list as Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Army, passed the Senate on Monday. The bill to allow Admiral Sampson and nine other Navy officers to accept Venezuelan decorations was passed. Also S. 1535 to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Navy and to regulate promotions therein; the bill to permit Arthur S. Hardy, late U. S. A., to accept a Persian decoration; S. 194, to provide a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre, and S. 281, to restore Benj. W. Loring to the Revenue Cutter Service.

The Senate received on Feb. 18 a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution, a tabulated statement showing the number of vessels now under construction of all types and classes, the number of officers of each grade and rank required to officer vessels now in commission or that could be put in commission in thirty days, the number of vessels now under construction and which will be completed and ready for commission, and the number of officers and men on each of the vessels of the Navy of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Pensions in reporting favorably on S. 3017, granting an increase of pension from \$20 to \$40 per month to Julia M. Edie, widow of John R. Edie, late Captain and Brevet Major of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and daughter of C. S. McCauley, one of the late distinguished Commodores of the U. S. Navy, state that they are of the opinion that the distinguished character of her husband's services and the fact that the claimant is in destitute circumstances and permanently helpless, justify the allowance of the increased rate of pension.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has completed the Army Appropriation bill and will now devote its attention to matters of more importance to the personnel of the service. At the meeting of this committee held Feb. 15 the bill of Mr. Spalding providing for the abolition of the Army canteen was considered. Hearings were listened to from several prominent ministers of Washington, and from a former Chaplain of one of the Volunteer regiments. Members of the committee are nearly unanimously opposed to the measure and there is little possibility of the bill being reported favorably.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has nearly completed the appropriation bill. Admiral O'Neil appeared before the committee on Feb. 17 and gave his opinion on the matter of armor plate. Secretary Long will be heard next week on the increase in the Navy. It seems practically all of the leading members of this committee are in favor of providing for the purchase of the Krupp armor plate at \$450 a ton. From the indications at present it is believed the appropriation bill will provide for the purchase of this armor.

In the Senate little of importance to the Army and Navy has been done during the past week. The Committee on Military Affairs has been informed that the Secretary of War is preparing a bill for an increase in the number of staff officers. It is stated that this bill is only meant to be temporary in effect and is simply for the purpose of giving a sufficient number of officers to the staff department for efficient service in the Philippine Islands. Members of the Military Committee are not in favor of the bill and hence there is little chance of its ever being reported favorably to the Senate. There is also considerable opposition in the Military Committee to the scheme of the Secretary's for a consolidated staff. Even if this bill ever receives the favorable consideration of the House—which is doubtful—there is little chance of it ever being agreed upon by the Senate. Army officers are generally opposed to the measure and will, for the most part, do all in their power to prevent its ever becoming a law.

The House has passed an act to amend Section 4843, Revised Statutes, so that the paragraph will read: "2d. Civilians employed in the Quartermaster's, Pay and Subsistence Departments of the Army, who may be, or may hereafter become, insane while in such employment." This extends the privileges of the Government Hospital for the Insane to civilians employed in the Pay Department. Also S. 1838, authorizing the President to cause Henry Biederick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long, and Maurice Connell, survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, to be enlisted as first-class Sergeants of the Signal Corps and to place them on the retired list of the Army.

Adverse reports have been presented in the Senate on S. 2139, to restore Maj. Stephen R. Stafford to the Army; S. 2138, to prescribe the number of Chaplains in the Army, and fix their pay and allowances; S. 1739, to retire the Chief Instructor of Swordsmanship at the Naval Academy as a Lieutenant; S. 6636, to promote Lieut. Comdr. R. G. M. Brown, retired, to be a Commander; S. 402, for the appointment of warrant clerks in the Navy; S. 199, to promote on the retired list Comdr. Geo. T. Davis, U. S. N.

The following were reported in the Senate without amendment: S. 403, for the relief of Theodore J. Arms, Asst. Paymr. U. S. N.; S. 2392, for the relief of those killed by the explosion of the gun factory at the torpedo station; S. 1359, to alter the classification of naval vessels; S. R. 72, authorizing the President to appoint David Bagley an additional cadet; S. 3054, to amend section 12 of an act entitled "An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1899.

S. 1920, to establish the Fredericksburg and additional battlefield memorial park was reported with amendments; also S. 2683, to provide a revenue cutter for use on the St. Mary's River.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 24: Recognizing the able and gallant services of Capt. Francis Tuttle, Revenue Cutter Service; his officers and men of the Bear; also the heroic services of Lieuts. David H. Jarvis, Ellsworth P. Bertholf and Samuel J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, for the relief of imperiled whalers.

S. R. 85: Providing for the restoration to the Navy of the Naval Academy discharged in pursuance of the act of Aug. 5, 1882.

S. 906: Granting an increase of pension to Nelly Young Egbert, widow of Harry Clay Egbert, late Colonel, U. S. A.

S. 3067: To authorize the reimbursement of officers and men of the Army and Navy for medical expenses incurred during leave or furlough.

S. 3064: Fixing the date of the restoration to rank of Capt. Tenedor Ten Eyck.

S. 3077: Authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., to the rank of Commander.

S. 3084: Authorizing the restoration of the name of Thos. H. Carpenter, late Captain, 17th U. S. Inf., to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers.

S. 3085: To place James W. Foley, late Commissary Sergeant, upon the retired list of the Army.

S. 3138: To provide for necessary repairs to the steamer Theta for service as a Revenue cutter.

S. 3140: Authorizing the construction and operation by the United States of the telegraphic cables between the United States of America and the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Siberia and China, to promote commerce, and for other purposes.

H. R. R. 166: To provide for the presentation of medals of honor to troops who volunteered their services in the year 1863 before the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

H. R. R. 8290: To increase the efficiency of the U. S. Navy for a specially designed cruiser to be built and constructed with Painson's electrical system of multiple-screw propellers and other improvements.

H. R. R. 8321: Directing the issue of a duplicate of lost check drawn by James B. Quinn, Major, C. E., U. S. A., in favor of Henry L. Breneman.

H. R. R. 8356: To provide for the retirement of certain Army officers, and for other purposes.

H. R. R. 8357: In regard to brevets in the Army.

H. R. R. 8464: To establish a national military park at Perryville.

H. R. R. 8485: Authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., to the rank of Commander.

H. R. R. 8495: For the relief of the acting Volunteer officers of the U. S. Navy in the Civil War.

H. R. R. 8509: To amend the military record of Lieut. Alonzo Miller.

In the Senate.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to ascertain and report to the Senate the legal subdivisions of land over which the battle of the Big Hole, in Montana, was fought in 1877, and what, if any, action has been taken or should be taken to properly mark the graves of those killed and buried on or near the battlefield, and to preserve such marks from obliteration.

H. J. R. 163.—Mr. Hull: To provide for the erection of

barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with the project adopted for seacoast defence. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provision of the Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, approved July 1, 1898, providing "That for the erection of barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with the project adopted for seacoast defence there shall not be hereafter expended at any one point more than \$60,000 for a one-battery post, and \$20,000 additional for each additional battery, from any appropriation made by Congress, unless special authority of Congress be granted for a greater expenditure," is hereby amended to provide that for the erection of barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with the project adopted for seacoast defence there shall not hereafter be expended at any one point more than \$1,200 per man for each man required for one relief to man the guns at the post up to eighty-three men, the present permanent strength of a battery, enlisted and commissioned, and for each man required beyond this number \$600 per man, from any appropriation made by Congress, unless special authority of Congress be granted for a greater expenditure.

H. R. 8357.—By Mr. Littlefield: That the Act approved March 1, 1869, which provided that thereafter commissions by brevet should only be conferred in time of war, and bear date from the particular action or service for which the officer was breveted, shall not apply to nominations for commissions by brevet in the Army of the United States made by the President to the Senate, pursuant to law, after the first Monday in December, 1868, and duly confirmed by the Senate on March 3, 1869, and remaining confirmed of record, and that the President may issue to the surviving officers of the Army whose nominations were thus confirmed commissions by brevet in accordance with the terms thereof.

#### 30TH INFANTRY.

We have received a roster of the 30th Infantry, Col. Gardener, containing the names of all the officers and men of the command, together with their home address, and record of previous service, if any. The regiment was organized in the summer of 1899, the recruiting beginning at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on July 9 of that year, and on Aug. 5, less than a month after, it was fully recruited with 50 officers and 1,300 enlisted men. All its officers and 642 of its men had seen previous service in the armies of the United States, while, with few exceptions, every man in the regiment has had training in some class of military organization, State troops, foreign armies or military schools. A majority of the recruits were drawn from Illinois, 13 officers, and 680 men being enlisted from that State. Michigan furnished 13 officers and 452 enlisted men.

The officers of the regiment are: Col. C. Gardner (Major, 13th U. S. Int.); Lieut. Col. J. R. Campbell, Maj. L. A. Lovering (Captain, 4th U. S. Inf.); Maj. M. F. Steele (Captain, 6th U. S. Cav.); Maj. T. L. Hartigan, Maj. J. R. McDill, Surg.; Capt. C. E. Reese, Adj't.; Capt. F. H. Burton, Q. M.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Corbett, C. S.; Assistant Surgeons, Capt. J. J. Erwin and Lieut. A. H. Eber; Battalion Adjutants, 1st Lieuts. H. D. Blasland, F. D. Buckingham and K. L. Whitson; Capt. T. D. Newberry, 1st Lieut. V. C. Peckenpaugh and 2d Lieut. C. H. Errington, Co. A; Capt. E. R. Smith, 1st Lieut. A. C. McMillian and 2d Lieut. J. W. C. Abbott, Co. B; Capt. E. Y. Miller, 1st Lieut. H. R. Chadwick and 2d Lieut. F. W. Ralston, Co. C; Capt. K. M. Burr, 1st Lieut. J. J. Foley and 2d Lieut. G. A. Boyle, Co. D; Capt. E. H. Fitzgerald, 1st Lieut. F. J. Barrows and 2d Lieut. W. F. Pack, Co. E; Capt. H. S. Kerrick, 1st Lieut. J. N. Wright and 2d Lieut. C. D. Bear, Co. F; Capt. G. G. Scranton, 1st Lieut. D. Wells, and 2d Lieut. G. S. Garber, Co. G; Capt. G. F. Connolly, 1st Lieut. E. H. Andres and 2d Lieut. E. R. Brooks, Co. H; Capt. M. E. Webb, 1st Lieut. J. McBride, Jr., 2d Lieut. F. J. Ellison, Co. I; Capt. F. W. Latimer, 1st Lieut. A. F. McCabe, 2d Lieut. G. W. Cochowier, Co. K; Capt. C. P. Newberry, 1st Lieut. E. R. Tompkins, and 2d Lieut. R. H. Gulick, Co. L; Capt. J. W. Porterfield, 1st Lieut. S. Tarlton, and 2d Lieut. A. H. Bradford, Co. M.

#### LATEST FROM MANILA.

The insurgents in Albay Province, in the extreme southeastern portion of Luzon, have decided to harass the towns garrisoned by the Americans. They camp in the hills and fire burning arrows into the towns. The buildings being of inflammable material, are in danger from these attacks. When the Americans pursue the arrow shooters, the latter scatter, only to return when the coast is clear. Most of the larger towns are deserted except by the soldiers, the inhabitants camping in the interior. Fighting south of Manila has degenerated into ambushing tactics. Not satisfied with harassing General Schwan and an escort of 150 cavalry, the insurgents under General Pio del Pilar hid along the trail through Morong Province and engaged Lieut. Col. Beacom's command, which consisted of six companies of the 42d Inf. After two hours' fighting the rebels were dispersed, the Americans having several wounded. The whereabouts of Aguinaldo still remain a mystery. When last heard from definitely he was in the mountains of Northern Luzon. The comparative quiet prevailing there and the recent activity in Southern Luzon, which is Aguinaldo's home, would indicate his probable presence in the southern provinces. Cable press despatches of Feb. 12 reported that the U. S. S. Princeton had visited Batan and Calayan, islands north of Luzon, where the American flag was raised and native governors appointed. The newspapers do not place the status of these islands in the proper light. It is not true that they were left out of the Paris treaty stipulations. In the Spanish Cortes it was recently contended that they were not included in the treaty. The State and Navy Departments investigated the matter and found that they were included. There was a report that Japan intended to take the islands on account of their proximity to Formosa. The natives where our flag was raised willingly accepted the American officials in place of the insurgents and took the oath of allegiance.

Smallpox is prevalent among the natives along the railroad and in the towns on the northern coast. Several soldiers have been stricken. Eight cases were reported last week among the natives and Chinese. Capt. W. L. Kneeler, of the U. S. hospital ship Missouri, en route to San Francisco from Manila, on stopping at Honolulu, said that he made a tour of Southern Luzon in company with General Young just before leaving Manila. The conditions there show a complete cessation of war. "I found the people perfectly contented and engaged in their agricultural pursuits," said the Captain, "and they are very prosperous. There were no signs that the Filipinos were not satisfied with the new order of affairs. I was surprised at the amount of work that has been done toward making the place sanitary. The town is in a remarkably clean condition."

General Otis has cabled that Herman Fritch, of Co. K, 23d Inf., was not killed, as reported, but escaped from the insurgents and is now with his company.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury Department has held that soldiers having enlisted for the war with Spain and having been discharged as a matter of right at the expiration of this war and upon their own application are entitled to the extra pay granted under the acts of Jan. 12, 1899, and March 3, 1899. The place of discharge and subsequent enlistment or a refusal to enlist again do not in any way affect the soldier's right to extra pay.

The Comptroller has decided that the officers and soldiers who, on or after April 11, 1899, were discharged under the provisions of General Orders No. 54, 1899, are to be regarded as discharged as a matter of right and not for their own convenience and are therefore entitled to traveling allowances in kind or the commutation as provided in sections 1289, 1290, Revised Statutes. The rights of a Volunteer soldier discharged on or after April 11, 1899, under General Orders, 54, and of a Regular Army soldier discharged by reason of expiration of term, whether his enlistment was for the war only or an enlistment for three years, in respect to traveling allowances are the same and are not affected by any subsequent inducements held out to secure his re-enlistment, nor by the interval which transpires between his discharge and his re-enlistment, except so far as his right may be affected by the cancellation of orders for transportation and subsistence furnished, which may be done by orders of the Secretary of War when in his judgment the interests of the service require it.

#### HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

The question of high explosives is still under consideration by the Ordnance Departments of both the Army and the Navy. The ordnance officers of the Army have practically concluded the preliminary investigation of thorite and will now devote their time testing the new explosive marsite. The naval ordnance officers are at present considering the result of the exhibition test of marsite held at Lowell, Mass., and during the past week there have been several tests of thorite at Indian Head. It is asserted by officers of both departments that no perfectly satisfactory high explosive has yet been found, and while thorite has so far proven by investigation the best explosive examined there is a belief that it can be improved upon. It is certain that the question of high explosives is still in an experimental stage. While both thorite and marsite have given good results at the exhibition tests the officials have not yet learned by experience the keeping qualities of either invention. This is to be the missing link in all high explosive discoveries. Thorite is the invention of Dr. Tuttle and marsite the discovery of Mr. Hathaway. For some time both gentlemen have worked almost side by side in their efforts to secure an explosive that would be very powerful and at the same time perfectly safe. Their productions are said to be entirely different so far as composition is concerned. While nothing is admitted by either inventor it is asserted on good authority that thorite is an ammonium nitrate and marsite a picric compound. Thorite has been thoroughly tried at Sandy Hook by the ordnance experts of the Army and pronounced unsatisfactory. A high ordnance officer said recently that thorite would undoubtedly be used by the Army unless something better is produced. Now that marsite has come to the front the ordnance experts will direct their attention to it, though favorable action will depend greatly upon the question of its composition. It is not likely to receive much favor if it proves a picric compound, as there is a prejudice against picric acid explosives.

General A. R. Buffington, Chief of the Department of Ordnance of the Army, and Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, have each placed orders with Mr. Hathaway for a quantity of marsite for examination and test by the ordnance experts. Meanwhile the Navy will continue to look into thorite, as there is no indication when the marsite people will be able to deliver any of their explosive for examination.

Several gentlemen who knew the late Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., personally and had a high regard for him met recently at the rooms of the Merchants' Association in New York and decided to form a large committee for the purpose of raising funds to provide for the future of Mrs. Henry. The pension to which she is entitled is only \$30 a month. Many of her friends made an effort to have a special pension bill for her relief passed by Congress, but word was received that Congress had decided to grant no special pensions exceeding \$50 a month, and not to grant that amount until at least a year after the application for it had been received. General Henry died in New York in November, and his life was undoubtedly shortened by hardships he had endured in the West, by the numerous wounds he received in many battles, and by the hard work which fell to him as Military Governor of Puerto Rico. Mrs. Henry herself did noble work in Puerto Rico, in establishing schools and in charitable work. Her health became much impaired by her unceasing application to this work. The Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, late Secretary of the Interior, will serve as chairman of the proposed committee. Maj. A. W. Conover, 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., will be vice-chairman; A. S. Frissell, president of the Fifth Avenue Bank, treasurer, and William R. Corwin, of the Merchants' Association, secretary.

A most interesting question has been raised by the case of 1st Lieut. James W. Lynch, of the Navy, who was tried by a court martial at Cavite and sentenced to the loss of five numbers. Lieut. Lynch now claims as the Philippine Islands are territory of the United States and hence the waters surrounding the islands are under the jurisdiction of the United States, Admiral Dewey had no right to convene a court to try him. Only in foreign waters, under the existing law, has the commanding officer of a fleet or vessel the right to call a court to try any officer of the Navy. If, on the other hand, it is admitted the Admiral had the right to convene the court, inasmuch as the court held its sessions on shore at Cavite, the verdict will not stand. The Judge Advocate of the Navy is now considering this somewhat complex question and will render his opinion in the near future.

Col. Thomas W. Higginson made a brief but vigorous attack on Capt. Mahan, before the Twentieth Century Club, in Boston, on the night of Feb. 15, in which he said: "I wish no ill to Capt. Mahan, whose books I read with pleasure, but a rascal in the hands of a Boer farmer might teach him a lesson in the right of self-government."

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The Cape Town "Gazette" prints an official list of the Boer prisoners captured since the commencement of the war. The list contains 438 names.

A few young Egyptian officers have been stirring up a difficulty in two Sudanese battalions in Egypt and a court of inquiry are investigating the outbreak, which does not appear to have been serious.

The New York Board of Aldermen on Feb. 14 adopted a resolution calling upon the Navy Department and Congress to have the ships of war already authorized constructed at the several Navy yards, instead of by contract. The Council also adopted the resolution.

Rioting by striking miners necessitating the employment of troops to restore order, was reported Feb. 9 from De France, Martinique. An infantry post was attacked and fired on the assailants, killing nine and wounding fourteen.

Capt. William Stinson, of the Logan, who made his first trip east, was presented with a handsome silver loving cup by the officers of the 41st. He is the only Captain in the transport service who made the trip through the Red Sea without a pilot.

It is reported that the trouble between the United States and Nicaragua, owing to the extortion of double duties from American merchants in Bluefields, has been removed by the decision of the Nicaraguan judiciary that the money should be returned.

The transport St. Paul arrived at San Francisco Feb. 8 with the remains of Capt. Chase, 3d Cav. There were no casualties on the voyage. The transport Conemaugh sailed from San Francisco for Manila Feb. 8 with several hundred civilian employees of the Army on board.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy is constructing a 7-inch gun for trial on the new battleships now under the consideration of the Department. The officers of this Department seem to be of the opinion that the gun will be a success in every particular.

The great changes that have taken place in the Army in the last few months are shown by a little note we received from a member of the 6th U. S. Inf., who informs us that in his old company, which is now on Cebu Island, P. I., there are only seven of the original company that was in Cuba.

The U. S. transport McPherson left Santiago de Cuba Feb. 15 for the United States, carrying the bodies of 200 American soldiers, including seventy-four who died from yellow fever last year. At Baracoa and Mayari, on the north coast of the island, the McPherson intended to stop to take on additional bodies.

During December the death rate at Kimberley rose to 6 per 1,000 and of the blacks to 138 per 1,000, as compared with 21.7 per 1,000 among the whites and 53.8 among the blacks in 1898. The infantile death rate reached the extraordinary height of 671.1 among the whites and 912.7 among the blacks.

Guerrilla warfare gave way to a concerted attack in force on the night of Feb. 5, when an insurgent force estimated at 5,000, mostly bolos, fell upon the American garrison in the convent in Daraga, Albay. They were repulsed, but not till they had burned part of the town. The Americans had one lieutenant wounded.

The Quartermaster General was informed Feb. 10 that the transport Sheridan, which sailed from Seattle, Wash., with forage for the horses in the Philippines, has arrived safely at Nagasaki after a rough passage across the Pacific. The vessel stood the journey well and sustained only trifling damage.

A correspondent, referring to our account of General Lawton's obsequies in Washington, calls attention to the fact that it should have placed Light Battery M and Siege Battery O, 7th Artillery, under command of Maj. G. G. Greenough, in the list of participating organizations. Our list was made up from the official order.

Five hundred men were at work last Sunday on the transport Sumner at Norfolk, which is to be the finest transport afloat, with porcelain bath tubs costing \$180 in place of the porcelain lined bath tubs used on our men-of-war, and other expensive luxuries in proportion. She is to take recruits from Fort Slocum March 1.

Co. E, 69th New York, commanded by Capt. A. J. Griffin, was disbanded on Feb. 14 because, as the official order puts it, of its small attendance at drills and also because it was below the limit prescribed by law. Co. E, however, is not the only company in the regiment deserving of this heroic treatment, and a little diligent search by the proper authorities will show very plain cause for further action.

Col. James A. Reeves, for many years a leading lawyer at Centre, Ala., died a few days since in Pueblo, Colo., where he had gone to take an invalid son. He entered the Confederate Army in 1861 as a member of the 19th Alabama Inf. under Col. Joseph Wheeler. His oldest son, 1st Lieut. J. H. Reeves, of the 2d Cav., stationed now at Matanzas, Cuba, distinguished himself while a member of General Wheeler's staff in the fighting around Santiago.

The Manila "American," in its issue of Dec. 20, notes the sale at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue of 30,000,000 Filipino postage stamps and 100,000 Filipino postal cards for 50,300 Mexican dollars. No more of these stamps and cards are to be used, as American stamps and cards are to take their place. The purchase was therefore a philatelist speculation. The buyer has a corner and monopoly all in one, holding the entire supply, which must continue to decrease in volume and increase in price.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg was informed on Feb. 15 that the following soldiers, nineteen in all, died on the hospital ship Missouri, which arrived at San Francisco from Manila, with 269 patients: Pvt. Stephen A. Shippe, C. 13th Inf.; Pvt. William Ryan, G. 4th Inf.; Pvt. Frank Stasne, B. 22d Inf.; Pvt. M. S. Kister, I. 12th Inf.; Pvt. F. J. Feltzer, E. 17th Inf.; Corp. Andrew Gillespie, B. 21st Inf.; Pvt. Frank D. Hawes, A. 23d Inf.; Pvt. E. P. Jackson, K. 21st Inf.; Pvt. C. R. Reice, E. 12th Inf.; Pvt. John Spika, G. 14th Inf.; Pvt. Fred Erickson, E. 13th Inf.; Pvt. John Shannessy, M. 21st Inf.; Sgt. Patrick Moore, G. 12th Inf.; Corp. Enoch Pleski, H. 22d Inf.; Pvt. John W. Plaskett, D. 37th Inf.; Pvt. Charles A. Randall, M. 4th Inf.; Pvt. Joseph A. Gillette, H. 9th Inf.; Pvt. Edward Felowick, G. 16th Inf., and Pvt. William Quinn, G. 17th Inf.

A bill appropriating \$300,000 to erect an "arch of nationality" upon the battlefield at Chattanooga has been introduced in the House. The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission have reported favorably upon the project. It is proposed to place on the arch bronze tablets presenting a complete roster of all commands engaged on each side down to regiments and batteries, with their commanders; a roster of all State Commissioners and their Governors who have assisted in the work of establishing the park, and a roster of the Congress which authorized the park and the Congress which authorized the arch as a crowning work.

In a letter dated Feb. 6, to the New York "Medical Journal" Surg. Gen. Sternberg calls attention to the fact that the Medical Department of the Army is now in need of some additional assistance in the Philippines and it is desired that candidates for appointment as Acting Assistant Surgeons apply to the Surgeon General of the Army. A statement is given as to the qualification of applicant and attention is called to the fact that contracts are made for one year, with the understanding that the approved candidate will remain in service for a longer period if his services are required. Here is an opportunity for young doctors who would like to see something of the world, gain in medical experience and have their expenses paid at the same time.

On Feb. 15, at Havana, the day of the second anniversary of the loss of the Maine, every piece of wreckage above water was banked with laurels and the flag flew over the wreck at half mast, the searchlight platform was used for short prayers by Dr. McGee, of the Episcopal Church, and Father Jones of the Catholic Church. In the Church of Merced the Municipality arranged for imposing memorial services, which were attended by Governor General Wood, officers representing the departments, the civil officials and the secretaries.

Governor Roosevelt has announced the designation of Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Brooks Fry, of the Naval Militia, New York city, as an aide-de-camp on his staff in place of Lieut. Comdr. Samuel Dana Greene, who was drowned recently while skating on the Mohawk river at Schenectady. Lieut. Comdr. Fry has been serving on the staff of Capt. Miller, the commandant of the State Naval Militia.

#### PERSONAL.

Lieut. L. C. Brown, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Feb. 10 to spend a few weeks on leave.

At a dinner given Feb. 13 by Secretary of War Root were, among others, Rear Adm'l. and Mrs. Crowninshield and Rear Adm'l. A. S. Kenny.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal announces the arrival of the U. S. S. Alliance, Comdr. Delano, at Barbadoes, Feb. 15, all well.

Mrs. Cornwell and her daughter, Miss Resila, have returned from Japan after a long stay and are most delightfully housed at the Cavite Naval station, of which Comdr. Cornwell is commandant.

Miss Adele A. Yates, of Portsmouth, N. H., daughter of the late Capt. A. R. Yates, U. S. N., is a guest of Miss E. Y. Parker, daughter of Medical Director J. B. Parker, U. S. N., 1724 S street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Comdr. Eaton, of the Boston yard, who was to have delivered an address before the Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., on Tuesday evening last, was prevented from so doing by a sad cause, the sudden death of a niece of Mrs. Eaton's.

The quarters occupied by the marine officers has become the house of the commandant, and since the arrival of Mrs. and Miss Cornwell it has assumed a home-like and hospitable appearance, which the officers of the ships anchored at Cavite find most attractive.

Lieut. Comdr. Norris, who was the executive of the Charleston at the time of her loss, and since then on duty on the Monterey, was on Jan. 9 granted a month's leave. This furlough he will, with Mrs. Norris, spend in a trip to Japan, the voyage to Nagasaki being made on the transport Sherman.

Lieut. Whitehead McNeely, U. S. N., was married Feb. 15 at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., to Miss Marie Calhoun Butler, daughter of General M. C. Butler, former Senator from South Carolina. The wedding was a quiet one, only a few relatives and friends being present.

Chief Engr. and Mrs. Edward Farmer are making their home in Boston, being delightfully settled in the Back Bay on Newbury street. With them is their daughter, Mrs. Lowndes, wife of Capt. E. R. Lowndes, U. S. M. C., of the Iowa, who, with her little daughter of six years, will remain with them until her husband finishes his cruise.

The President on Feb. 15, sent to the Senate the following nominations for promotion in the Army: Corps of Engineers, Maj. W. S. Stanton, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. G. W. Goethals, to be Major, 1st Lieut. C. Keller, to be Captain; 2d Lieut. F. C. Boggs, Jr., to be 1st Lieutenant. Subsistence Department, Capt. D. L. Brainard, to be Major.

Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore Vogelsang, whose wedding was celebrated a short time ago, have returned from their wedding trip, and are now visiting Mrs. Vogelsang's parents, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Shepard, at their home on Staten Island. The young bridegroom, who has been ordered to San Francisco, will, with his wife, start in a few days for his new station.

The War Department has awarded a certificate of merit to Tilden Hughes, late private, Troop G, 6th U. S. Cav., for gallantry in the battle of Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898. As the present whereabouts of Private Hughes is not known, the Department cannot forward the certificate to him. His address was given at date of discharge as Portsmouth, Scioto county, O.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney, who was recently detached from the New Orleans to duty on the Isla de Luzon, has by reason of illness been relieved from duty on the latter vessel. A Manila letter of Jan. 10 says that on that date Lieut. Comdr. Rooney was seriously ill at Hong Kong and that brain trouble was feared. Lieut. T. H. Oliver left Manila on the 10th to take the latter's place on the Luzon.

The Wednesday afternoon hops on the Wabash, the receiving ship of the Boston yard, maintain the same attractive features which have always made them so popular. The one on last Wednesday was no exception, the pleasant day bringing many guests from outside, as well as from the yard. The bachelor officers of the Wabash have acquired a reputation for successful entertainments of an informal nature, though none the less delightful. This, added to Capt. and Mrs. Wadleigh's universal hospitality, makes the Wabash on a Wednesday afternoon an ideal place for young people. The Saturday afternoon hops in the armory are also looked forward to with pleasurable anticipations by the younger circle in the yard and their friends outside.

Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th U. S. Art., left for Hamilton, N. Y. Feb. 16 on a short leave of absence.

Lieut. William Johnson Buchan, 2d U. S. Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is a recent addition to the Kansas Commandery of the Loyalty Legion.

Capt. S. A. Smoke, 5th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave at Fort Ogden, Fla., will shortly go to Sullivans Island, S. C., to be examined for retirement.

General M. V. Sheridan expects to leave Chicago for Governors Island early in March to enter upon duty as Adjutant General, Department of the East.

It is stated that Mrs. Lawton will, when she goes to California, arrange to sell her place near Redlands, Cal., and will reside in Louisville, Ky., the home of her parents.

Mr. Edward Moran, a marine artist, of New York, has presented to Admiral Dewey at the Admiral's residence in Washington a finely executed painting of the flagship Olympia.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Dougherty, 7th U. S. Inf., after a pleasant sojourn of some months at Fort Porter, N. Y., now changes base to Fort Wayne, Mich., the headquarters of his regiment.

The body of Lieut. G. R. Hollenbeck, 20th U. S. Inf., who was killed in the Philippines, has arrived in Washington and been interred with military honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

Maj. J. E. Sawyer, Quartermaster, recently in Washington, D. C., arrived in Boston, Mass., this week and has taken charge of the Quartermaster's Depot, at 170 Summer street, in that city.

Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General, who has rendered most arduous service on the staff of General Otis for a long time past, is now on his way home on the transport Grant.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt returned to Governors Island Feb. 13 from Washington, D. C., where he had been for more than a week past superintending the arrangements of General Lawton's funeral.

Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 13th Inf., son of General Thomas M. Anderson, passed through New York this week en route to Fort Slocum, thence to sail on the Sumner to join his regiment in Manila.

Judge G. W. Burr, who died Feb. 7 at Sedalia, Mo., was one of the most prominent citizens of that city. He was the father of Capt. G. W. Burr, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., stationed at Rock Island Arsenal.

A Cape Town correspondent telegraphs that the crowd vociferously cheered the special military attachés when they started for the front Feb. 12, especially the American attaché, Capt. Stephen L'Hommedieu Slocum, 8th U. S. Cav.

General William Ludlow and Mrs. Ludlow, recent arrivals from Havana, before going to Washington, visited the General's home near Flushing, L. I. Mrs. Ludlow will soon sail for Paris and it is General Ludlow's intention to return to Havana on the steamer Mexico, which sails from New York Feb. 24.

The last, largest and most brilliant card reception of the season was given in the White House on the night of Feb. 14 in honor of the Army and Navy, and no more successful affair has ever taken place in the President's home. So successful were the arrangements that although 4,000 persons were entertained at no time were they uncomfortable.

A St. Augustine correspondent, referring to the recent opening ball at the Casino, says: Never in the history of St. Augustine was there a more successful and beautiful ball than that given in the great ball room of the Casino, formally opening it for the season of 1900. Never was there a ball anywhere with more beautiful women than this. Among those present were: Maj. and Mrs. Scantling, of St. Francis Barracks, Mrs. Scantling looking very handsome in a gown of black brocade with mauve silk bodice, opening over lace vest; Capt. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art.; Miss Ruggles, who wore a beautiful gown of striped silk muslin.

The Countess Castellan, accompanied by her sister, Miss Helen Gould, and a party of friends, visited the New York Navy Yard Feb. 9. The party made a social call upon Capt. Francis Dickens and other officers of the battleship Indiana. They were entertained at luncheon on board the ship. After luncheon the members of the party were shown through the ship. While en route to the Navy Yard the party stopped at the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Sands street, in which Miss Gould is especially interested.

Rear Adm'l. Watson, U. S. N., cabled this week from the Philippines: "General Kobbe gives great and well-earned credit to Rodgers and naval part of the combined expedition to Southern Luzon, Catanduanes, Samar and Leyte for its unqualified success. Rodgers, commands Moore, commanding the Helena; Gilpin, commanding the Mariveles; Reynolds, Oliver, Moore, Castelman and Cadet Evans. Gilpin was wounded by fragments of a Colt gun mechanism, interior explosion, Feb. 1, during the capture of Tacloban. Nearly ready for duty."

In recognition of his valor in the fight in the harbor of Cardenas, Cuba, during the Spanish war, in which Ensign Worth Bagley and several of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow were killed, a handsome sword was presented to Lieut. James Hutchinson Scott, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, at Philadelphia, February 8. Lieut. Scott was in command of one of the guns of the revenue cutter Hudson, which took part in the attack on the Spanish shore batteries. When the Winslow was disabled, under fire and in imminent danger of being sunk, the Hudson steamed close to her and Lieut. Scott succeeded in throwing a line to the torpedo boat, which was then towed to a place of safety. The sword was presented by J. Willis Martin, in the University Club, on behalf of Philadelphia friends of the young officer.

In "The Tatler" of St. Augustine, Fla., for Feb. 10, we note the following: Among the guests at a concert at the Hotel Ponce de Leon were Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired; Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U. S. Vols. (Col., 17th U. S. Inf.); Miss Wherry, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. McKinstry, U. S. Engineer Corps. General and Mrs. Schofield gave a card party on Feb. 8 at their home on Valencia street. Mr. John D. Langhorne, father of Lieut. Langhorne, 1st U. S. Cav., and Asst. Surg. Langhorne, of the U. S. Navy, the latter having recently been wounded in the Philippines, received special mention by Admiral Watson for his unusual gallantry in action, is spending the season at the Ponce de Leon with his daughter. The Tatler says: "The news of the sudden death of Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Benyand, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., saddened his many friends in St. Augustine, where he was stationed for more than three years. During his tour of duty at St. Augustine he made many warm friends who loved and admired him for his many noble traits of character, his patriotic devotion to his country and high sense of honor, and regard his death as a personal bereavement."



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Mrs. A. H. Goodloe has left Atlantic City, N. J., for Hotel Stratford, Pa.

Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has declined the appointment as Philippine Commissioner.

The wife and son of Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman are now living at 91 Hanover street, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. A. Moffett has been the subject of an attack of appendicitis and has consequently been detached from the U. S. S. Monongahela.

Mrs. T. D. Griffin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, navigator of the U. S. S. Hartford, has returned to her home in Washington for the winter.

Maj. Charles L. McCauley, U. S. M. C., was detailed as Aide on the staff of Maj. Gen. Merritt for duty in connection with the funeral of Maj. Gen. Lawton.

Mrs. Williamson, wife of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U. S. N., has been quite sick at her home, 2006 R street, N. W., Washington, D. C., but is now improving.

Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Rockwell are living in Paris, France. Their daughter, Mrs. Crozier, formerly Miss Lulu Rockwell, is living with them.

Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Maj. J. T. Kirkman, was in Washington, D. C., for a few days, the guest of Mrs. Marshall Kirkman, of Chicago. They were at the Arlington Hotel.

Mrs. J. E. Craig and Miss Craig will continue to reside at 1733 De Sales street, Washington, D. C., in the absence of Capt. Craig, now assigned to the command of the U. S. S. Albany.

Comdr. A. R. Couden, U. S. N., recently detached from the command of the Indian Head proving grounds, has been spending some part of his time on waiting orders at Michigan City, Ind.

The friends of Ensign H. V. Butler, recently of the U. S. S. Olympian, will be glad to learn that he is convalescing rapidly after his attack of typhoid fever and is now contemplating a short trip South.

Mrs. Geo. W. Laws, wife of Lieut. G. W. Laws, U. S. N., stopped over at Council Bluffs, Ia., on her way from San Francisco, where she had been with her husband, who is now attached to the U. S. S. Hartford.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, U. S. N., recently granted sick leave for two months, has just returned from port of Spain, Trinidad, where he has been very ill with typhoid fever. Lieut. Ryan was attached to the U. S. S. Dolphin.

Lieut. Casey B. Morgan, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., and 1st Lieut. Wm. Hopkins, U. S. M. C., are keeping "bachelor's hall" in Norfolk, Va., and it is reported, are entertaining and being entertained in a most enjoyable fashion.

Miss Cora Harrington and Mr. Edgar Brown Barron, of St. Paul, Minn., will be married on Feb. 21, in St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D. C. Miss Harrington is the daughter of Mrs. Cornelia L. Brownell, widow of Capt. Frank E. Brownell, U. S. A.

A concert is to be given in the hall of the West End Republican Club, New York, on February 15, for the benefit of the fund now being raised to build a home for the widow of Bill Anthony. A previous concert at Chickering Hall produced \$2,000. It is proposed to raise \$10,000.

The friends of Ensign C. E. Gilpin, U. S. N., who was wounded recently while accompanying the expedition to Samar and Leyte, commanded by General Kobbe, will be glad to hear that he is reported by Admiral Watson as nearly ready for duty again, his wound not having been serious.

As regards the recent fining of a newspaper of Havana by order of General Ludlow for defamatory attacks upon the military government, we note that a vernacular newspaper at Dharwar, India, was recently convicted and fined for having accused Maj. Hardy, the chief Plague superintendent, of accepting bribes.

Drs. Rixey, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rixey gave a dinner on Monday, Feb. 12, at her home in Washington, D. C. Those present were: Mrs. Esselteyne, sister of Mrs. Long, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Miss Barbour, Miss McKinley, Mrs. Pace, of Virginia; Miss Taunt, Dr. Pleachnell, Dr. Loren Johnson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Finney and Mr. Potts.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G., who has been Adjutant General of the Department of the Pacific and the 8th Army Corps at Manila, is on his way home and will be assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the War Department, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Barry, wife of Col. Barry, has been quite ill, but is considered much better, and is now with her mother, Mrs. Bestor at her home in Asheville, N. C.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Feb. 14: Capt. A. S. Barker, U. S. N.; General J. B. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Capt. G. N. Whistler, U. S. A.; Capt. S. E. Allen, U. S. A.; Capt. W. F. Newcomb, U. S. A.; Capt. E. B. Frick, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. S. Cowan, U. S. A.; Maj. S. C. Smith, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. S. Conklin, U. S. A.; Capt. E. L. King, U. S. A.; Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. Thomas, U. S. A.; Mrs. C. Thomas; Capt. J. V. Benet, U. S. A.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave a dinner on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at their handsome residence in Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C. Their guests were Rear Adm. Kenny, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, the Chinese Minister and Madam Wu, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator Beveridge, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Crowninshield, U. S. N.; the German Ambassador, the Bishop of Washington, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, of New York, and Miss Root.

On Admiral Dewey's visit to Savannah there will be a presentation to him in behalf of the city of a large silver vase of exquisite design. Upon the front it will bear the arms of the city of Savannah upheld by figures representing commerce. On one side will be a representation of the steamship Savannah, the first steamship to cross the ocean, the voyage taking place in April, 1819. On the other side will be a representation of a modern steamship of the Savannah line, portraying the growth and development of steam navigation as well as the growth of the city commerce. The vase will be suitably inscribed.

Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., U. S. A., came from Havana, where he is stationed, to attend the wedding of his sister, Miss Marie Calhoun Butler, and Lieut. Robert Whitehead McNeely, U. S. N., which took place on Thursday, Feb. 15, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C. Miss Butler's only attendant was Miss Caroline Thompson, of New York. The best man was Lieut. W. K. Gise, U. S. N. The four ushers were Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., U. S. A.; Lieut. Mark Bristol, Lieut. Lewis Burton Jones, U. S. N., and Lieut. Savage Bates, U. S. M. C. A breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, 1434 N street, N. W., followed the church wed-

Mrs. Lawton and her four children are staying with her friend, Mrs. Mitchell, at 1604 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Comdr. Horace M. Witzel has been detached from the U. S. S. Iowa and ordered to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Capt. P. A. Rearick, U. S. N., formerly of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, is to be placed on the retired list on Saturday, Feb. 17. Capt. Rearick retires at his own request after 40 years' service.

Rear Adm. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, returned to Washington Feb. 12, from an inspection trip which embraced navy yards and receiving ships at Pensacola, Fla., and San Diego and Mare Island, Cal. Admiral Crowninshield's health was very much improved.

Rear Adm. Philip, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, was slightly cut on the chin while the fire which we speak of elsewhere was in progress. The injury amounted to nothing more than a mere scratch, and the Admiral was greatly put out by a report to the effect that he had been seriously injured.

The Board appointed for the revision of the Navy Regulations is said to be nearing the end of its labors, and it will be of interest to all in the Naval Service to know that the new edition of the Regulations may be expected before the 1st of July. Rear Adm. McCormick, Capt. Converse, and Comdr. Schroeder, the members of the Board, have labored long and hard at this task.

The assignment of Comdr. Richard Wainwright as Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy has given great satisfaction to the service at large. It has, however, caused considerable commotion at the Academy, where several officers senior to Comdr. Wainwright are on duty: these officers will, of course, be detached and ordered to other duty. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, the present commandant of cadets, and Comdr. Ingersoll are among those obliged to move.

Dr. Curtis E. Munn, late Chief Surgeon of the Department of Colorado, was retired on Feb. 2, after 35 years of honorable service. He will make Topeka, Kan., his home, where he has established pathological and bacteriological laboratory. Dr. Munn and his wife, with Mrs. L. H. Munn, their son's wife, will leave New York on Feb. 24 on the North German liner Alber for Mediterranean ports. Address thereafter care of "Credit Lyonnais," 19 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, France."

Rear Adm. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has, during the past week, made a tour of inspection of the yards at which Government vessels are building. At Richmond, Va., the works of the W. R. Trigg & Co. were visited. Several torpedo boats and the cruiser Galveston are being constructed at this yard. At Newport News, the battleship Kearsarge, Kentucky and Illinois were inspected. Rear Adm. Melville was much pleased with his visits to the various establishments.

Rear Adm. A. S. Barker, Commandant of the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and recently commanding the U. S. S. Oregon, came to Washington to attend the funeral of Maj. Gen. Lawton, as the representative of the Navy. As Senior Officer present at Manila after the departure of Admiral Dewey, Rear Adm. Barker came into personal contact with General Lawton, and was a great admirer of his personal qualities. Lieut. W. L. Howard and Lieut. F. W. Kellogg were also at the funeral as representatives of the Naval Service.

Miss Moore, daughter of Surg. Andrew M. Moore, U. S. N., after a charming visit of six weeks to New Orleans, sailed from that port on the 11th for Havana, where she will be the guest of the family of General Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. A. While in New Orleans Miss Moore was frequently entertained on the German cruiser Moltke, her proficiency in their tongue and promptness in proposing the health of the Kaiser causing her society to be much appreciated by the gallant officers aboard.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Assistant Surgeon Brainard S. Higley, Jr., U. S. A., who died in Manila, Feb. 3, of dysentery, was a native of Ohio and was appointed from that State Nov. 6, 1897. He was considered a very efficient medical officer. He leaves a widow and one child.

Col. John Randolph Lewis, U. S. A., retired, who died in Chicago, Feb. 8, of tuberculosis of the bowels, complicated with pneumonia, went to the front in 1861 as a Sergeant in Vermont Infantry, was soon appointed Captain and June 5, 1864, attained a Colonely of the 5th Vermont Infantry. He served with distinguished gallantry in many battles and lost his left arm at the Battle of the Wilderness. He was mustered out in March, 1867, having a few months before been appointed Major of the 44th U. S. Infantry. He was retired with rank of Colonel in 1870. For his gallantry in the field he received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel in the Regular Army and Brigadier General of Volunteers. The death of this gallant veteran will bring sorrow to a large circle of friends.

The remains of 1st Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th U. S. Inf., killed in the Philippines last August, were interred with solemn and befitting ceremonies at Houston, Texas, on Feb. 1. The Legislature and many other prominent citizens attended. The body lay in state at his father's home for some time before the obsequies. Mr. Kittrell, of the Legislature, said: "Though the gallant young officer was a native of Houston, his name and his deeds have become the valued heritage of all the people of this State, to the annals of which he, by his unselfish services and heroic death, has added, if possible, a richer and rarer luster." Alfred Wettemark Drew was worthy of all the honors we can pay to his memory. He was no soldier of fortune—no knight errant in search of adventure. He went not forth to battle in any spirit of selfishness or bravado, but went in obedience to the supreme and imperative requirements of duty. He had been educated as a soldier at the expense of the general Government and to his country he had pledged his sword and services, and to that pledge he was faithful even unto death."

The friends in the Navy of P. A. Surg. Charles Carroll Smith will be pained to learn of his death on the 5th inst. at his home in Philadelphia. Dr. Smith had been an invalid for many years and occupied pleasant quarters with his family at 4020 Brown street, where he died. Among the list of deaths reported to the Adjutant General on Feb. 12 was that of 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Brainard S. Higley, U. S. A., who died at Corregidor Island, Manila Bay, Feb. 3 of acute dysentery.

General Henry Horatio Wells, who died in Palmyra, N. Y., Feb. 12, served with distinction during the Civil War as Colonel of the 26th Michigan Inf., receiving the brevet of Brigadier General. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and in 1868 and 1869 was Military Governor of Virginia. In 1870 General Wells was counsel with Henry A. Wise in the Chahoon and Ellyson Mayoralty case. During that trial he was almost fatally injured by the falling in of the crowded Court of

Appeals room in the capitol at Richmond. In 1871 and 1872 he was United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, and from 1875 to 1880 he was United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Minerva Blake Howland, who died Feb. 14 at New Haven, Conn., aged 96, was a daughter of Reuben Blake, who served in the Revolutionary War in a company raised at Denby, Conn., and was therefore a "real daughter" of the Revolution.

## THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.  
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

CIRCULAR 222, PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

JAN. 29, 1900.  
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury: "No. 88.—Officers traveling on Government transports without troops, prior to March 3, 1899, and paying for their subsistence are entitled to four cents per mile. Paymasters' clerks also entitled to same allowance if they pay for their own meals. This in accordance with the decision of the Comptroller of Aug. 11, 1898, and General Orders, No. 129, Adjutant General's Office, 1898." [We omit the text.]

G. O. 2, MILITARY GOVERNOR, P. I., JAN. 4, 1900.  
Announces the appointment of Capt. H. A. Hegeman, 36th Inf., U. S. V., as Collector of Customs of the Port of Dagupan, P. I. Capt. Hegeman will also perform the duties of Captain of the Port and also those of Collector of Internal Revenue until other arrangements are effected. The order also publishes the Regulations which govern the issue of licenses for the sale of liquors within the city of Manila, but neither the wholesale liquor houses of the city nor the present rules concerning the sale of "native vino," "anisado" and other intoxicants commonly known as "native drinks" are effected thereby.

G. O. 3, MILITARY GOVERNOR, P. I., JAN. 5, 1900.  
Provost Courts with the jurisdiction as to persons and offences prescribed in G. O. No. 72, Office of the Military Governor, series 1899, are hereby established at the places and with the Judges hereinafter named: Province of Bulacan: Maiolos, Capt. James O'Hara, 3d Art.; Guiguinto, Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf.; Meycauayan, Capt. Joseph H. Grant, 29th Inf., U. S. V.; Bulacan, 1st Lieut. R. C. Langdon, 3d Inf., Province of Pampanga: Calumpit, Maj. John W. Hanney, 3d Inf., Province of Manila: Malabon, Capt. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf. II.—The port of Rombon, Rombon Island, will be open for trade on Jan. 10. 1st Lieut. Harold B. Fliske, 18th U. S. Inf., is appointed Captain of the Port and Collector of Customs for that port.

G. O. 4, MILITARY GOVERNOR, P. I., JAN. 8, 1900.  
The Port of Capiz, Island of Panay, will be open for trade on Jan. 15. 1st Lieut. Charles D. Herron, 18th U. S. Inf., is appointed Captain of the Port and also Collector of Customs.

G. O. 18, D. P. R., FEB. 1, 1900.  
Troop F, 5th Cav., will proceed at once, by marching from San Juan to Humacao, P. R., relieving Troop C, 5th Cav., which Troop will proceed at once by marching to San Juan for station.

G. O. 19, D. P. R., FEB. 2, 1900.  
2d Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., O. O. of the Department, relieved from that duty, and Maj. Earl D. Thomas, 5th U. S. Cav., is appointed Ordnance Officer of the Department. Lieut. Hall will report to the Commanding Officer of the Port of Mayaguez, P. R., for duty.

CIRCULAR 4, D. P. R., JAN. 23, 1900.  
The question of travel expenses from the United States to other points to Puerto Rico by employees of the Insular Government has been frequently raised, and the Commanding General has invariably decided that it cannot be paid by the island, unless a special agreement to that effect is made beforehand, he has concluded to place this matter upon the same status as that of an Army officer when he joins his first station for duty, which is that he must pay all expenses incident to the journey.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis. W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 9, DEPT. TEXAS, FEB. 8, 1900.  
Directs that the annual target practice with the coast defense guns and mortars, prescribed in G. O. 41, H. Q. A. series 1896, be conducted in this department during the month of April of this year. As the guns at City Beach and Bolivar Point have only recently been turned over to the artillery and complete outfit for target practice are not on hand there, the practice this year will be confined to the guns at Fort San Jacinto. During the continuance of the target practice, Battery G, 1st Artillery, will be encamped at Fort San Jacinto, Texas. The ranges to be employed are left to the discretion of post commanders, care being taken not to use ranges that might give a ricochet.

G. O. 158, 12TH INF., PANIQUE, LUZON, DEC. 31.  
Lieut. Col. Bobb, 12th Inf., in General Orders, dated as above, in referring to the death of Lieut. Edward Taylor, says: "The regiment again mourns the loss of a tried and valued officer. 1st Lieut. Edward Taylor, 12th Inf., died at Bautista, Luzon, at 4:45 p. m., Dec. 26, 1899, from the shock following a railroad accident in which his right arm was severed at the elbow. In company with a brother officer he was riding along the railroad embankment near Bautista the morning of Dec. 26, when suddenly from the rear and without due warning the train was upon them. They were dismounting when Lieut. Taylor's horse jumped across the track, pulling the rider along, but too late to prevent the catastrophe which followed. Kind friends at Bautista were quick to do all that skill and attention could do, but in vain."

"Dec. 27, 1899, the remains were taken to Manila, and on the 29th appropriate services were held at the 1st Reserve Hospital, in the presence of a number of the officers of the regiment, after which they were taken to the transport Thomas, en route to their last resting place at home. Lieut. Taylor was born in Boone County, Ill., May 6, 1868, and appointed to the Military Academy from Idaho, in 1889. He graduated in 1893, and joined the 12th Infantry at Fort Sully, S. D., during the fall of that year, since which time he has served with the regiment in post and field wherever duty has called."

"He participated with honor in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba, 1898, taking part in all the fighting in which the regiment was engaged. He was nominated for a brevet commission in recognition of his gallant conduct at the battle of El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898. He contracted fever in Cuba, and for many weeks was critically ill, but returned to the United States with the regiment, and later was able to help prepare the regiment for service in the Philippines.

"In the campaign against the insurgents he has been constantly in command of Co. E, and has been conspicuous for attention to duty and gallantry on every occasion that his company has been engaged.

"He was an affectionate and attentive husband and father. The bereaved wife and child will be prostrated with grief, but it will be some comfort for them to know that they have in an unusual degree the sympathy of the officers and men of the regiment."

G. O. 8, D. M. AND S. C., FEB. 9, 1900.  
During the temporary absence on leave of 1st Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d Cav., Acting Ordnance Officer, 1st Lieut. G. Soulard Turner, 10th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, will perform the duties of that position.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson. E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. G.

G. O. 14, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 12, 1900.  
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations of troops are ordered:

**Co. A, 7th U. S. Inf.,** from the Dept. of Dakota to the Dept. of Alaska, for station at Fort St. Michael, Alaska.  
**Cos. B, I and K, 7th U. S. Inf.,** from the Dept. of the East to the Dept. of Alaska, for station at Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

**Co. G, 7th U. S. Inf.,** from the Dept. of the Lakes to the Dept. of Alaska, for station at Port Valdez, Alaska.

**Maj. Frederick M. H. Kendrick and John T. Van Ordale,** 7th U. S. Inf., will accompany these troops to Alaska.

The company designated for station at Port Valdez, Alaska, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., fully equipped for arctic service and with full complement of officers and enlisted men ready to embark not later than May 1, 1900, and the companies designated for station at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., fully equipped for arctic service and with full complement of officers and enlisted men ready to embark not later than June 1, 1900.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is added to par. 45 of the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the U. S. (3d edition, 1890):

For Enlisted Men of the Army Service Detachment at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.—The letters Q. M. D. of white metal, enclosed in a wreath of dead or unburnished gilt metal.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

**CIRCULAR 3, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 12, 1900.**  
**I. Announces the First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa, has been designated a depository of public moneys.**

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2, Circular 28, Aug. 6, 1898, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

**Full Dress Uniforms.**—Recruits will not be required to draw full dress uniforms, as field or undress uniforms only are worn by enlisted men in the field, but full dress uniforms will be issued to and worn by all artillery troops serving in the United States.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

**G. O. 13, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 5, 1900.**  
**I. Describes so much of the peninsula in the District of Alaska, embracing Point Spence, reserved for public purposes.**

II. Published the following act of Congress and joint resolution, approved Jan. 31, 1900:

1. An act to authorize the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Reno and Fort Sill military reservations in the Territory of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

2. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Olmedo Alfaro, of Ecuador.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

**Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A.,** accompanied by 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and return to St. Paul, Minn. (D. D., Feb. 3.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

**Lieut. Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspn. Gen., U. S. V.,** upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed to New York city, and upon the completion of the duty assigned him by the Commanding General, Dept. of the East, he will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for duty as Inspector General of that Department. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect Feb. 10, 1900, is granted Maj. John M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Maj. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Q. M., U. S. V., from further duty as disbursing officer of the Philippine Commission, and will proceed at once to Boston, Mass., to relieve Capt. George McK. Williamson, A. Q. M., U. S. A., who will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty at the Schuykill Arsenal, to relieve Maj. Gonzales S. Bingham, Q. M., U. S. V. Maj. Bingham will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty as Chief Q. M., Dept. Alaska. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

Capt. Charles T. Baker, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in connection with the transport Kilpatrick. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The retirement from active service Feb. 12, 1900, of Maj. Oskaloosa M. Smith, C. S., U. S. A., upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced. (W. D., Feb. 13.)

Capt. Ralph Ingalls, A. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to Maj. William H. Baldwin, C. S., U. S. A., purchasing commissary in that city, for duty in his office. (W. D., Feb. 13.)

Comy. Sergt. Oscar Ralik will proceed to Ft. Bliss, Tex. (Washington Barracks, Feb. 12.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. O. B. Weed, U. S. A., who arrived at Manila on the Columbia, will report to the Chief Surgeon of the Department. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 31.)

Maj. Henry S. T. Harris, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will report to Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. V., for duty in his command. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 2.)

A. A. Surg. Harry S. Moore, U. S. A., will report to the Chief Surgeon of the Department. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 3.)

A. A. Surg. H. S. Moore, U. S. A., will proceed to San Fernando de la Union, Luzon, for duty, relieving Capt. Robert Burns, Asst. Surg., 4th Inf., who will proceed to Manila for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 5.)

A. A. Surg. T. C. Lyster, U. S. A., is assigned for duty at Caban Barracks. (D. H., Jan. 29.)

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the United States, is granted A. A. Surg. R. E. Caldwell, U. S. A. (D. P. R., Jan. 29.)

1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from further duty in Division of Cuba, and will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for duty with recruits en route to Manila. (D. Cuba, Feb. 5.)

A. A. Surg. William L. Stevens, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. George E. Means is extended ten days. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

A. A. Surg. Iris Ayer, having reported, is assigned to duty at Fort Wood, and with recruits destined for the Philippine Islands with a view to accompanying them to their destination. (D. E., Feb. 9.)

Asst. Surg. F. M. Hartsock is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort Warren, Feb. 8.)

A. A. Surg. E. C. Shattuck is relieved from duty at Fort Pickens, Fla. (Ft. Barrancas, Feb. 10.)

Capt. E. L. Munson, Asst. Surg., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M., Washington Barracks, Feb. 13.)

Mar. 10, 8. 0. 15, Jan. 18, 1900, W. D., relating to 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

A. A. Surg. John G. Byrne, U. S. A., will proceed to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (D. C. and 8th Corps, Jan. 6.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., commanding the U. S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., is relieved from further duty at the post of Washington Barracks, D. C. 1st Lieut. Balle K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report in person at Washington Barracks, D. C., for temporary duty. Capt. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed by the first available transport to Manila for duty. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

A. A. Surg. Robert E. Caldwell, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on a transport when a vacancy occurs. (W. D., Feb. 13.)

A. A. Surg. Harry C. Smith, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 15.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. James W. Abbott will be transferred to Ft. Bliss, Tex. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

The leave granted Col. James M. Whittemore, U. S. A., is extended eight days. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

Ord. Sergt. Anton Petersen is assigned to duty at Fort Winfield Scott. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The assignment, Jan. 29, 1900, of Add. 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, C. E., U. S. A., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant in that corps, with rank from Feb. 15, 1899, vice Ferguson, promoted, is announced. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

Sergt. William Moald, Corp. Sandberg and four private soldiers, of the engineer battalion, left Willets Point Feb. 13 for Alaska, where they are to survey and superintend the building of a military road similar to the one in the Island of Puerto Rico.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Samuel Reber, Signal Officer, will proceed to Trenton, N. J., to inspect wire for the Signal Corps. (D. E., Feb. 10.)

Sergt. L. H. Stewart, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va. (Jackson Barracks, Feb. 7.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., Fort Meade, S. D., will witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., on Feb. 12, 1900. (D. D., Feb. 3.)

2d Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty with the 4th Cav., and will take charge of and accompany a detachment of enlisted men as guard on the Meade, scheduled to sail from Manila Jan. 8, to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 3.)

##### 2D CAVALRY—COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

Leave for thirty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division, is granted 1st Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d Cav. (D. M. and S. C., Feb. 8.)

##### 3D CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

The funeral of the late Pvt. Thos. Cahill, G, 3d Cav., took place Feb. 13 at Fort Myer, Va., with military honors.

Capt. Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Myer, Va. (D. E., Feb. 15.)

Maj. Henry P. Kingsbury, 3d Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened by par. 37, S. O. 66, March 21, 1899, W. D., for the examination of applicants for appointment as veterinarian in the Cavalry Service of the Army, vice Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cav., relieved. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY—COL. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

1st Lieut. M. W. Rowell, 5th Cav., having reported, will proceed to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on U. S. transport McLeilan, sailing Feb. 14, in charge of casualties and recruits. (D. E., Feb. 13.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The War Department is looking for Tilden Hughes, late private, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cav., whose last address was Portsmouth Scioto county, Ohio. He has been awarded a certificate of merit for gallantry at Santiago, but cannot be found.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. John A. Harman, 6th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect March 1, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Harman, 6th Cav., is still further extended to include March 1, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. John A. Harman, 6th Cav., is still further extended to include March 1, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

Capt. William J. Whithorne, Jr., Troop B, 11th Cav., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieut., 40th Inf., U. S. V., Manila, will be discharged the service of the U. S., to date Feb. 7, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

Capt. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Jackson Barracks, Feb. 7.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., 1st Art., is extended ten days. (D. E., Feb. 13.)

1st Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., will proceed to Savannah, to receive pay for troops. (Ft. Screven, Feb. 8.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art. (St. Francis Barracks, Feb. 10.)

Sergt. J. P. Condon, Co. H, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Bayard for medical service. (Ft. Barrancas, Feb. 7.)

Capt. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., is detailed temporarily Adjutant and Quartermaster. (Jackson Barracks, Feb. 8.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for ten days' extension, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., 1st Art. (Jac. son Barracks, Feb. 7.)

2d Lieut. R. E. Wyllie, 1st Lieut., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., on public business. (Ft. Morgan, Feb. 8.)

2d Lieut. H. B. Farrar, 4th Art., is appointed Q. M. C. and Ord. Officer. (Ft. Du Pont, Feb. 12.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art. (Ft. Du Pont, Feb. 13.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. WILLIAM L. HASKIN.

Lieuts. S. D. Embick and L. C. Brown, 2d Art., are detailed counsel in cases before G. C. M. (Ft. Monroe, Feb. 1.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

2d Lieut. C. C. Carter, 2d Art., will assume command of the Headquarters Orderly Detachment during the temporary absence of 2d Lieut. Edward Carpenter, 2d Art., A. D. C. (D. H., Feb. 8.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art., is changed to sick leave, and further extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. H. B. Farrar, 4th Art., is detailed Range Officer, Engineer Officer, Treasurer and Librarian. (Ft. Du Pont, Feb. 10.)

Sergt. E. McDonnell, Bat. L, 4th Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Ft. Du Pont, Feb. 12.)

Sick leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Mitchell, 4th Art. (D. E., Feb. 14.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Mitchell, 4th Art. (D. E., Feb. 14.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

Capt. Alfred Delbafsky, Bat. K, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. J. M. Douglas, 5th Art. (Ft. Hamilton, Feb. 12.)

Maj. James M. Ingalls, 5th Art., is relieved from further station and duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will continue station in Washington, D. C., until his retirement from active service, for the purpose of supervising the ballistic tables upon which he is now engaged. (W. D., Feb. 13.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Sergt. John O'Neill, Bat. D, 7th Art., is detailed Acting Electrician Sergeant. (Ft. Williams, Feb. 10.)

The funeral of the late Private John Murphy, Bat. F, 7th Art., took place with funeral honors at Fort Banks, Mass., Feb. 9.

Capt. G. L. King, Bat. F, 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

5TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.

The remains of 1st Sergt. John Wrede, Co. L, 5th Inf., were interred with military honors Feb. 6, at the National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga.

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

The smallest man in the Army is, according to the Columbus "State Journal," now at Columbus Barracks, Private John Smith, Co. G, 7th Inf., a little over five feet, weighing 108 pounds. He has a long and excellent record, 28 years' service; served in the Spanish-American War and his size never interfered with his fighting qualities. At a "fixed bayonet" he is scarcely taller than his piece.

1st Lieut. H. R. Perry, 7th Inf., is detailed as additional

member of the G. C. M. to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., during the absence of 2d Lieut. John M. Campbell, 25th Inf. (D. T., Feb. 7.)

Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY—COL. GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, 8th Inf., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, his proper station. (D. Cuba, Feb. 6.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The sick leave granted Capt. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 13.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.

Col. Chambers McKibbin, 12th Inf., commanding the Department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., acting Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Fort Clark and Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, and return to San Antonio. (D. T., Feb. 3.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY—COL. WILLIAM H. BISBEE.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., is extended three months. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 13th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Fort Slocum and report for duty until the sailing of the transport Sumner for Manila. (D. E., Feb. 15.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY—

report to the Secretary of War for temporary duty in his office. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

48TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—Col. WM. P. DUVAL.

Sergt. Maj. Herbert E. Gee, 48th Inf., Manila, having accepted a commission as 2d Lieut. of that regiment, will be discharged the service of the U. S., to date Feb. 4, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

49TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WILLIAM H. BECK.

The 49th Inf., having arrived on the Warren and Sherman, is assigned to the 1st Division. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 3.)

#### PUERTO RICO BATTALION.

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Hamilton, Puerto Rico Battalion. (D. P. R., Jan. 29.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Matanzas, Cuba, Feb. 5, 1900, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Ezra F. Evers, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., and William M. Wallace, 2d Cav.; Maj. William B. Winn, Surgeon, U. S. V.; 1st Lieuts. F. M. C. Usher, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and William F. Clark, 2d U. S. Cav., Recorder. (D. M. and S. C., Feb. 1.)

A board of officers of the Signal Corps, to consist of Maj. Richard E. Thompson, Capt. Samuel Reber and Capt. George O. Squier, is appointed, to take effect Feb. 15, 1900, for the purpose of examining officers of the line of the Army who are approved applicants for transfer to the Signal Corps, under the provisions of Par. 1538 of the Regulations. The board will prepare a scheme of local examination for such of the applicants as may be serving in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, or at other distant stations, and submit it through the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, for the approval of the Secretary of War. As far as practicable the business of the board will be conducted by correspondence until the time for the final meeting, when it will convene in Washington and conclude its labors. (W. D., Feb. 9.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report before the board ordered to meet at Matanzas, Cuba, Feb. 5, 1900, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. LaRoy S. Upton, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 10th Inf. (D. M. and S. C., Feb. 1.)

#### ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Electrician Sergt. Charles Woodhouse to Fort Slocum, New York, to relieve Electrician Sergt. Lee J. Whitney, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., Feb. 8.)

Electrician Sergt. C. L. Woodhouse will proceed to Fort Slocum for duty. (Fort Williams, Feb. 10.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following named officers and organization having arrived on the Meade at Manila will report as indicated: Maj. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, U. S. A., and Capt. William Crozier, O. D., U. S. A., to the Department Commander; A. A. Surg. George S. Pitcher, U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department; Chaplain James W. Hillman, U. S. A., will remain on duty with the 43d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis McL. Hamilton, 14th Inf., and Maj. George T. Laughorne, 39th Inf., to their respective regimental commanders, Manila and Calamba; the 43d Inf. is assigned to the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 31.)

The following named officers having arrived on the Logan will report as indicated: Maj. Charles Bird, Q. M., U. S. A., to the Chief Q. M. of the Department; Maj. H. C. Fisher and W. B. Banister, Surgeons, U. S. V. A. A. Surgs. John C. Lewis, John G. Byrne, H. B. Wilkinson, U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department. The following named officers will proceed to the points in Luzon designated after their names, and report to their respective regimental commanders for duty: 2d Lieut. Robert D. Russell, 28th Inf., U. S. V., Bacoor; 2d Lieut. Edward O. Perkins, 29th Inf., Redondo, at the end of Calle Alix, Manila; Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, 34th Inf., San Jose; 2d Lieut. W. Frank Mohr, 35th Inf., Calamba. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 5.)

The following named officers having arrived on the Sherman will report as indicated: A. A. Surgs. W. H. Oates, Arthur W. McArthur, Percival S. Rosister and Frederick H. Morhart, U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. V., to the Signal Officer of the Department; Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the 14th Inf.; Capt. Charles G. Morton, 1st Lieuts. Clarence N. Purdy, John Robertson; 2d Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, 6th Inf., and Capt. J. K. Wiggins, 44th Inf., will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty with their regiments. The following named officers will proceed to the points indicated, and join their respective commands: 1st Lieut. J. P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., Panique; Capt. Edward R. Christman, Charles L. Eddins, William Lassiter, and 1st Lieut. E. G. Ovenshine, 16th Inf., Aparsi; 2d Lieut. Frank C. Burnett, 39th Inf., Cabanatuan; Capt. B. F. Patrick, 45th Inf., La Loma Church, and 1st Lieut. Leopold Than, 46th Inf., Nipa Barracks, Malate. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 2.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Feb. 23. Detail: Maj. John H. Gaffey, 1st Art.; Capt. Champé McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg.; Capt. Ell D. Hoyle, 1st Lieuts. John T. Martin and Tiemann N. Horn, 2d Lieuts. R. H. C. Kelton and William E. Cole, 1st Art. (S. O. 37, D. E., Feb. 15.)

At Fort Myer, Feb. 15. Detail: Captains Francis H. Hardie and John B. McDonald, 1st Lieuts. Charles A. Hedekin, Francis J. Koester, S. A.; Alfred Q. Merillat and Ervin L. Phillips, 2d Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Godwin Ordway, 3d Cav., J. A. (D. E., Feb. 10.)

At Sullivans Island, Feb. 15. Detail: Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st Art.; Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Art.; Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Art., and John L. Chamberlain Adj.; 2d Lieuts. Hudson T. Patten, F. W. Phisterer and Elmer J. Wallace, 1st Art., and Capt. David Price, 1st Art., J. A. (D. E., Feb. 10.)

A. G. C. M. at Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 12. Detail: Maj. C. K. Winn, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin M. Pursell, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Welsh, Battalion Adj., 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John F. Stephens, 10th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. M., Feb. 5.)

A. G. C. M. to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 12, 1900. Detail: Maj. Charles Richard, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. George Robinson, Post Chaplain, U. S. A.; Capt. Francis E. Jr., 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herschel Tufts, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Squadron Adj., 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. William M. Parker, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., 1st Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. M., Feb. 7.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Bowell Barracks, Pasco County, Cuba, Feb. 12. Detail: Maj. A. H. Bowman, 2d Inf.; Capt. F. J. Kernal, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. E. Marquardt, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Williams, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Westcott, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Bentee, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Watson, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Cullison, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John G. Workizer, 2d Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. M. and S. C., Feb. 8.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Boards of officers constituted as hereinafter set forth are appointed to meet on Feb. 20, 1900, at the respective stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for the Military Academy as may be ordered to appear before them:

At West Point, N. Y.—Maj. John M. Banister, Surg.; Capt. Henry C. Davis, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., Asst. Surg.

At Fort McHenry, Md.—Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, 4th Art.

At Fort Thomas, Ky.—Capt. William O. Owen, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank Whitman, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Preston Brown, Battalion Adj., 2d Inf.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.—Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Oney, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William O. Smith, 7th Inf.

At Jackson Barracks, La.—Maj. Adam H. Appel, Surg.; Capt. Wm. C. Rafferty, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Jesse C. Nichols, 1st Art.

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Maj. Charles L. Helmemann, Surg.; Capt. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Clermont L. Best, 1st Art.; Capt. Joseph D. Letich, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 23d Inf.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsook, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. George W. Adair, Surg.; Capt. Frank Thorpe, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward F. McGaughlin, Jr., 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward Steigman, 5th Inf.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Maj. Charles Richard, Surg.; Capt. Robert N. Getty, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf.; A. Surg. George Newell.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.—Col. Joseph P. Wright, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf.

At Fort Harrison, Mont.—Capt. James B. Goe, 13th Inf.; A. Surg. Richard M. Fletcher, Jr., U. S. A.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg.; Capt. Frank West, 6th Cav.; Capt. Henry C. Danes, 2d Art.; Capt. Charles A. Bennett, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Asst. Surg. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Chief Trumpeter Henry Flechtmann, band, 3d Cav., Fort Myer, Va.; first class Pvt. Francis Golden, Co. D, Battalion of Engineers, Fort Totten, N. Y. (W. D., Feb. 12.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

1st Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor of military science and tactics at the Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Ia. (W. D., Feb. 13.)

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Feb. 12, 1900:

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

##### Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., 3d Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 1899, vice Sewell, 1st Cav., appointed A. Q. M., who resigns his line commission only.

2d Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1900, vice Michie, 2d Cav., promoted.

2d Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1900, vice Byram, 1st Cav., promoted.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

##### Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Hosp. Steward Frank A. Jernigan, 34th Inf., U. S. V., to be 2d Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1900, vice Duncan, promoted.

To be Assistant Surgeon with the Rank of First Lieutenant.

Raphael A. Edmonston, of the District of Columbia, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Feb. 8, 1900, vice Bell, 34th Inf., resigned.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 10, page 582, were confirmed by the Senate Feb. 12.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ATHENIAN—At Manila, P. I. AZTEC—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11, for Manila, via Hilo, H. I.

BUFSIDE—Matanzas to New York, Feb. 13

BURNSIDE—Santiago to New York, Feb. 11

COLUMBIA—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 10.

CONEMAUGH—San Francisco to Manila, Feb. 8.

CROOK—At New York, N. Y.

DALNY VOSTOCK—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14.

DUKE OF FIFE—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Feb. 9.

FLINTSHIRE—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 29.

GARONNE—Manila, P. I., to Seattle, Feb. 13.

GRANT—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Feb. 7.

HANCOCK—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 29, for San Francisco, Cal.

INDIANA—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 7.

INGALLES—At Havana, Cuba.

KILPATRICK—Cienfuegos to Havana, Feb. 12.

LEELAWA—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, Feb. 13.

LENNOX—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 2, for Portland, Ore.

LOGAN—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.

MCCLELLAN—New York to San Juan, Feb. 14.

McPHERSON—San Juan to Santiago, Feb. 13.

MEADE—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4.

PENNSYLVANIA—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25, for Manila, P. I.

PORT ALBERT—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Jan. 19, for Manila, P. I., via Hilo, H. I.

PORT STEPHENS—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 29, for Seattle, Wash.

SEDGWICK—New York to Matanzas, Feb. 10.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 17, for Manila, P. I.

SHERMAN—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 7.

SIMI—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, for San Francisco, Cal.

ST. PAUL—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 8.

TARTAR—Manila, P. I., Feb. 7.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30.

VICTORIA\* (troopship)—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 6.

VICTORIA\* (animals)—At Manila, Feb. 1.

WARREN—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 24, for San Francisco, Cal., via Guam and Honolulu.

WESTMINSTER—Manila, P. I., Feb. 6.

WRIGHT—Havana to Santiago, Jan. 26.

WYFIELD\*—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 4.

#### HOSPITAL SHIPS.

MISSOURI—Maj. W. H. Arthur, Surg., U. S. A., in charge.

RNLIEF—Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., in charge.

At Manila, P. I.

TERRY—At Havana, Cuba.

\*Chartered vessel.

2d Lieuts. Charles R. Wood and Walter S. Price, 39th and 43d Inf., respectively, on duty with the 4th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Calamba and El Deposito, and report to their respective regimental commanders for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 1.)

Co. F, 29th Inf., will proceed from Manila, Luzon, to Corregidor Island, and take station, relieving Co. D, 27th Inf., which will proceed to San Mateo, Luzon, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 5.)

G. O. 16, 17, 20, 22 and 23, series of 1900, Department of Puerto Rico, refer to the civil government of the island.

1st Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckley, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Paul D. Stockley, 21st Inf., are attached temporarily to the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 6.)

Pay Ingr. Lawrence G. Boggs has been detached from duty on the Massachusetts and granted leave of absence.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., FEB. 15.

Capt. George E. French, 16th Inf., to Fort Slocum.

Maj. Abraham S. Sickman, Q. M., U. S. V., to report to Q. M. General of the Army for instructions.

A. A. Surg. James Beagles, to Fort Stevens, Ore., to relieve 1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, Asst. Surg. Lieut. Skinner proceeds to San Francisco.

A. A. Surg. Emilio F. Cabada, to Denver, Colo.

#### RECENT ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Several promotions have occurred during the past week in the Regular and Volunteer services on account of retirements and deaths. Maj. O. M. Smith has been retired after thirty years' active service in the Army.

His retirement promotes Capt. D. L. Brainard, Commissary of Subsistence, to be a Major and Commissary.

In the 36th Volunteer Infantry the following changes have occurred: Battalion Sergt. Maj. John M. Craig, to be a 2d Lieutenant, vice Toncray, promoted; 1st Sergt. Israel F. Costello, to be a 2d Lieutenant, vice Davis, killed in action; Sergt. John A. Huntsman, to be a 2d Lieutenant, vice Bowman, promoted; Q. M. Sergt. Geo. F. Young, to be a 2d Lieutenant, vice Wing, deceased; Sergt. Maj. George J. Oden, to be a 2d Lieutenant, vice McGowan, promoted, and 2d Lieutenant Edward McGowan to be a 1st Lieutenant, vice Toncray, deceased.

The promotion of Col. Bell to be a Brigadier General of Volunteers has caused these changes in the 27th Infantry: Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins, to be a Colonel, Feb. 4, vice Bell, promoted; Maj. George L. Byram, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 4, vice Cummins, promoted; Capt. Louis C. Scherer, to be a Major, Feb. 4, vice Byram, promoted; 1st Lieut. Zan F. Collett, to be a Captain, vice Scherer, promoted, and 2d Lieut. Richard H. Brewer, to be a 1st Lieutenant, vice Collett, promoted.

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The passage by the Virginia Legislature, Feb. 12, of  
an act permitting the general Government to acquire  
land in Princess Anne County is preliminary to the erection  
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will command the entrance to Chesapeake Bay and pre-  
vent hostile ships from approaching Washington, Balti-  
more, Richmond and other cities about Hampton Roads.

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Secretary Long has had brought to his attention recently a novel invention for the sealing of Naval vessels in harbor. It is known as the "Paul" coal barge, and a model is now on exhibition in the office of Admiral Hitchborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The "Paul" coal barge has met with no little favor among the officers of the Navy. It has been under consideration for a number of years and was first favorably reported on in 1896 by Capt. W. S. Cowles, who was then Naval Attaché at London, and Admiral Rodgers, who was Naval Attaché at Paris. Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Hosley, in a recent report, says of the barge: "The barge is constructed to carry the coal in a series of pockets or bunkers along each side with their bottoms sloping inboard; these bunkers, in a full-sized barge, would hold about 50 tons each. Running fore and aft amidships and at the bottom of the barge is an endless chain trough which is carried upwards over a derrick in the bows, the motive power of this chain being an engine in the stern. The coal is admitted to this traveling trough by means of gates raised and lowered by screw gearing worked from the deck. The derrick can be adjusted to any angle by means of a winch and tackle. The operation would certainly be a very much cleaner one than is now the case. Chutes can be fitted to transport the coal from the head of the derrick to any desired bunker hole. I am of the opinion that with this barge 100 to 150 tons of coal can be put away in an hour."

**HEALTH OF HAVANA.**

The report of vital statistics of Havana for January, 1900, by Maj. John G. Davis, Surg., U. S. V., Chief Sanitary Officer, shows a total of 498 deaths in an estimated population of 220,000. Seventy-two deaths were due to tuberculosis, the highest number from one cause. Erysipelas and enteritis follow, with 48 deaths each, heart disease with 44, arterial sclerosis with 41, pneumonia with 22 and meningitis with 20. One death was due to leprosy and one to beri-beri. The four deaths by gunshot wounds and two by contused wounds may indicate the extent of local feuds.

In nationality of deaths, Cubans naturally lead with 366, Spaniards showing 89 deaths and Americans 16. Two hundred and one whites married during the month and nine negroes. Of births 281 legitimate and 122 illegitimate were registered, giving an apparent excess of 95 deaths over births. The yellow fever report shows only four Americans and 21 Spaniards remaining under treatment on Jan. 1, with one death. Nineteen new patients were added during the month and seven deaths occurred. All but two patients were discharged. The sanitary report shows a great deal of work done in the examination, cleansing and disinfection of cesspools, sewers and other sources of contagion.

The official announcement on Feb. 5 that the city of Havana was free from yellow fever for the first time in months called out a complimentary editorial in the Havana "Herald," a widely read bi-lingual newspaper, in which some very pleasant things were said about those whose diligence was responsible for that fortunate condition, among others being this: "There is one man who deserves credit for this condition above all others. That gentleman is Major Davis, chief of the Sanitary Department, whose labors to acquire this result have been commendable in the extreme. There is not a man connected with any of the departments in Havana who has been more faithful or who has looked after his duties with more care than has Maj. Davis. He has not only worked faithfully, but he has worked hard. He has taken a very deep interest in the health of Havana and is to be congratulated upon the very favorable results which have attended his labors. General Ludlow, who stated some time ago that he hoped soon to see the day when yellow fever in Havana was no more, is also to be congratulated. During the time he has held the responsible position of Military Governor of Havana he has given the question of health and sanitation his most careful attention. In fact, it is said of him that he had sidetracked every other department more or less in order that Havana might be placed in a good sanitary condition."

**A PLEA FOR MORE HOSPITAL STEWARDS.**

A communication from Surg. Gen. Sternberg was transmitted to the House by the Secretary of War calling attention to the need of more hospital stewards and recommending the re-enactment of Section 2, Act of March 1, 1887, which empowers the Secretary of War to appoint as many hospital stewards as the service may require, but no more than one to be stationed at one post without special authority. It was at first held that act of March 3, 1899, repealed the provisions of act of March 1, 1887, which provided that the Hospital Corps should not be included in the effective strength of the Army, and that this corps was therefore included in the 65,000 men authorized by this act, and that the number of hospital stewards required could be fixed by the President. It was, however, decided by the Judge Advocate General and the Comptroller of the Treasury that the provisions of the act of March 1, 1887, were not affected by this legislation, and that therefore the Hospital Corps was not included in the effective strength of the Army.

This decision having been made at too late a time to permit of attempts to secure any legislation in the last session of Congress, the allowance of hospital stewards is still 100. The number in excess of this allowance could not be summarily discharged without seriously impairing the efficiency of the service. Additional hospital stewards are urgently needed, especially for service in the Philippines, and there are a large number of deserving acting hospital stewards who are awaiting opportunity to take an examination for promotion. In the meantime they have been discharging the duties of the hospital stewards without corresponding rank and pay.

Reports are constantly being received by General Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, from Manila, urging an increase of the Signal Corps of the Army in the Philippine Islands, both as regards officers and men. Although General Greely is fully aware of the urgent necessity for sending more men of his corps to Manila, it is impossible at present to do so owing to the few available soldiers for this duty. Congress will be requested this session to provide for a large increase in the Signal Corps. A board will soon be appointed for the purpose of examining officers of the line for transfer to the Signal Corps. There are about eight applications for such transfer now in the hands of General Greely and more are expected. If Congress grants the increase asked for there will be a large number of positions made in the Corps, which will be filled by transfer from the line.

The report of Maj. John Van R. Hoff, president of the Consolidated Board of Charities of Puerto Rico, for the week ending Jan. 27, shows the distribution of 669,425 rations to a population of 956,779, an increase of 130,879 in the weekly distribution of rations since early in December. The indigent numbered 80,642, an apparent decrease from 142,803 reported on Dec. 9.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.  
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## THOSE HORRID PHILIPPINES.

In a personal letter an Army officer's wife asks: "Why do we want those horrid Philippines? I suppose it is right we should take them, since the 'Journal' seems to think so."

The abstract question of right or wrong involved in our acquisition of the Philippine Islands, we may tell our fair correspondent, is one we have never discussed, for the reason that events have moved too rapidly to give us any opportunity to do so. The task set before our Army and Navy by circumstances not of their seeking has been too plain a one to be avoided by any process of metaphysical reasoning, and there has seemed to be but one course open to us, which was to do what we could to reconcile them to the situation.

And what is true of Navy and Army is equally true of the Legislature and of the other executive branches of the Government. It is difficult to see where there has been at any time an opportunity for deliberation or choice in the matter of the Philippines except at the Congress of Paris, if even there, for the American representatives in that body were obliged to yield to the logic of existing fact. A refusal to accept responsibilities, which had in a manner been thrust upon us, would have been a confession of National weakness, justly discrediting us before the whole world, which would have only contempt for a people so weak as to suppose that they could share the world's wealth without also sharing its burdens and responsibilities. Whatever may be true of some of its citizens, the United States as a nation has not yet reached the stage where the grasshopper is a burden. Strong in the confidence of lusty youth it hastens to accept new responsibilities, and those greatly mistake the temper of our people who reason otherwise.

Columbus was not so far wrong when he reasoned that the road to the wealth of the Indies lay to the westward, and our people are gradually awakening to the significance of our present prospective control of the Pacific. They see it now dimly as in a vision, but with each hour comes increased clearness of perception. The case was admirably stated by a member of President McKinley's Cabinet at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club in New York on the 12th of February:

"It is hard to understand," said Attorney General Griggs, "why the presence of our flag anywhere on the face of the globe should give offence to some Americans, especially when all the rest of the world seems content about it. \* \* \* The truth is that the world perceives, and has perceived sooner than some of our own people, that the United States of America has become a great world power, not by any special process of election or choice, but by growth, development and an extension of her domain of territory, as well as of trade, into regions where we must encounter the rivalries and at the same time shall claim our share of the privileges that pertain to the dominant powers in administering the affairs of the Orient."

Whatever might be our personal feeling, or the feeling of our constituents concerning "those horrid Philippines," as they are not unjustly described by our correspondent, there seemed to be but one course open to us, and that was to promptly recognize the fact thus clearly stated by the Attorney General. It is a hard destiny that compels our Army to exile in this distant tropic land, but it has its compensations in increase of experience and the training that can come only from the practice of war, not to speak of the incidental advantages of increased promotion. It is sad to think of the heavy burdens it lays upon those who are joined to the Army by the tenderest of ties, but let us hope that their period of probation draws near its close, and that a change and improvement may come as the conditions in our new territory become more settled.

It is as difficult to argue ab initio the question of the wisdom or folly of our control of the Philippines as it would be to discuss the right or wrong of a man's ap-

propriation of a meteor that had landed on his premises. Our possession of these islands is due to what comes very nearly, if not quite within, the definition of what is known in law as an act of God: "A direct, violent, sudden and overwhelming action of natural forces, such as could not by human ability have been foreseen, or, if foreseen, could not by human care or skill have been resisted." Was there a man in the United States who foresaw this result of our war to free Cuba? Was there a man who intended such a result? Is there any administration or any party that could, under the circumstances of the case, have pursued any radically different policy from that controlling President McKinley and his Cabinet? Criticism upon it is largely the result of that freedom of action which is always open to those upon whom no responsibility rests. Nothing is simpler than to deal with a situation you create yourself out of a fertile imagination; nothing easier than to settle a controversy when you conduct the argument on both sides.

If our Army had been composed of soldiers who talked the Tagalog tongue, and who could have convinced Aguinaldo and his followers by subtle argument that in no way could they obtain so large a measure of liberty as by diligently preparing themselves to become citizens of the great American Republic, perhaps we might have escaped some of the difficulties we have encountered. As it was, suspicion, distrust, and hence, hostility, inevitably resulted from the contact of two peoples so alien to each other, and the sole question has been as to what was to be done in view of the actual conditions.

The air has been so full of slanders, lies and misrepresentations that it has not always been easy for even well intentioned people to see their way clearly. But the issue between the rival forces of imperialism and anti-imperialism, as they are mistakenly called, is being made up and the issue will be tried at the polls. The services must be content to abide the result, certain that whichever party triumph the logic of circumstances will compel the recognition of accomplished facts.

Speculation aside, the rebellion, as Comptroller Dawes showed in a recent speech, "had its immediate rise in the discovery and frustration of a plot to treacherously massacre at night our soldiers and foreigners in Manila." He further showed that the choice is now between suppression of the insurrection and surrender of the islands to "a native oligarchy of a cruelty and corruption which would rival that before maintained by Spain."

Seeing no present escape, then, from the responsibilities that have been thrust upon us in the East, we are glad to observe that the party of national expansion, as it may perhaps be called, is disposed to frankly accept the situation. In no other way can it deal with it effectively. Legislation in large national matters must have in view the future; it must lay upon the sires responsibilities that concern the interests of their sons more than their own immediate advantage. This is statesmanship; politics deals with the expedites of the hour. In their skilful combination they constitute party success, and enduring success. The declarations of Seward that there was an irrepressible conflict between slavery and freedom, and that of Lincoln that free States and slave States could not exist together brought upon their authors the execration of the "conservative" men of that day, but they destroyed both the old parties and laid broad the foundation of a new party destined to control the country through an almost unbroken period of forty years thus far, for during no continuing period has the opposition to it been in the ascendency since Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated. These are facts of history; not expressions of opinion.

Again we appear to be in the preliminary stages of a new division of parties. The old names may survive, but new issues are arising and partisans will be compelled to a large extent to seek new affiliations to give expression to their opinions on national questions. There may be shifting and changes according to the passing currents of popular feeling, or popular misapprehension, but the large success will come to the party which is most in line with national aspiration, and most ready to accept the responsibility involved in dealing with great questions in the spirit of statesmanship. The dominating influences in this country are not those most apparent on the surface, or controlling in party caucuses and conventions. The Americans are a thinking and a reasoning people, and they will make up their minds correctly in the end as to the direction in which true national success lies.

Nothing can be more obvious than that we need an efficient Navy and Army to carry out the policy that seems to be decreed for us; not as a means of national aggression; not to threaten the liberties of the people, but to cement the bonds of our national union and to ensure respect for the will of the people when it shall have declared itself through the appropriate forms. State rights, State duties, State responsibilities are becoming no less, but national rights are daily extending their scope; national duties becoming more imperative, and national responsibilities more burdensome. The need of training as well as of intelligence in all matters relating to government is becoming more and more imperative, and the great successes of the future will come to the young men who are to-day conscientiously preparing themselves to meet them.

In a speech in New York on Lincoln Day, Congressman Cousins said: "Lincoln was perhaps the first promoter of the ironclad. When he learned that one of the Confederate batteries at Charleston Harbor had

been made to resist the heaviest shots by being covered with bars of railroad iron, he asked Mr. Fox, his Assistant Secretary of the Navy, what difficulty there was in the way of using such defence upon a vessel. He was told that Naval officers feared that an armor heavy enough to make them effective would sink them as soon as launched." But is not that a sum in arithmetic? inquired Mr. Lincoln. "On our Western rivers we can figure just how many tons will sink a flatboat. Can't your clerks do the same for an armored vessel? From the idea of that conversation, undoubtedly the Monitor was built." Considered as oratory this may answer, but as a statement of fact it is absurd. Lincoln has quite enough to his credit without robbing the fame of others for his benefit. The Monitor was the result of the development in the mind of John Ericsson of ideas first conceived when Lincoln was still a boy hidden in the forests of Little Pigeon Creek. It was fully elaborated and presented in the form of detailed drawings to Napoleon III. in 1854, when Lincoln was a lawyer in Illinois, and the possibility of providing armor for vessels had been demonstrated by the appearance of three French floating batteries clad with 4½-inch plates, at the attack upon Kinburn during the Crimean War six years before Lincoln became President. Two months after his inauguration on May 8, 1861, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, recommended the immediate construction of an iron-armed ship, saying: "Naval engagements between wooden frigates, as they are now built and armored, will prove to be the forlorn hopes of the sea, simply on tests in which the question not of victory, but of who shall go to the bottom first, is to be solved." Great as was the conservatism, ignorance, and timidity concerning armored vessels existing in our Navy Department at that time, it could hardly have gone to the extent indicated by Mr. Cousins, and it certainly would not have been affected by such a chance remark from Lincoln.

President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, speaking on "Expansion" at the Lincoln Day dinner of the Ithaca Business Men's Association, said: "Our flag is anchored in the Pacific; it is floating over the Philippines. Henceforth we are to be on equal footing in Asia with Russia, Germany, France and England. But our mission is not alone to make money there, although Providence dropped the islands into our lap. Eight million people with immortal souls have been redeemed from the tyranny of ages and our mission is to share with them our highest American civilization and liberty. Burke said that an Englishman can never argue another Englishmen into slavery. So with Americans. I declare on this day, sacred to us all, the day made a holiday in memory of the great Lincoln, that the Philippines were not given to us for any mercenary purpose, but to extend to them our noblest political institutions. It is for us a divine mission. They will accept our flag, our education and then our mission will be accomplished."

Inferior guns, a lack of cavalry, ignorance in the Intelligence Department, misleading maps, a failure to take compass bearings in night attacks, a refusal to make use of local knowledge of the country—these are among the causes given in part explanation of English mishaps in South Africa. It is upon the War Office that our service contemporaries lay the chief blame, and not upon the Generals in the field, though they do not escape criticism. The original plan of campaign was to advance into the Orange Free State and seize Bloemfontein, the chief city. General Buller is criticised for allowing himself to be diverted from this purpose to relieve Kimberley and Ladysmith, which, as the result shows, could have held out until the whole of an Army Corps arrived, and every preparation had been made for an advance on Bloemfontein in overwhelming strength. A bold disregard of every consideration except the defeat of the armies in the field was the true English policy, as it is the policy in all war. To permit an army to be hampered in its movements by an attempt to defend places, however important they may seem at the time, is a mistake.

The Navy Department, having refused to be at the beck and call of a particular attorney who had made extravagant requests for information as to naval courts martial, the aggrieved individual induced a Senator to introduce a resolution directing the Department to report whether it had ever kept back any information as to the courts martial from the Court of Claims. Secretary Long replied to the resolution by stating that the Department has not during the eight years incumbency of the Judge Advocate General, withheld any such information from the Court of Claims, except in the case of calls prepared by this lawyer whose requests were "voluminous and extravagant." In that case the Secretary showed that the court had approved his action, in one letter on the subject Chief Justice Nott declaring that the lawyer's "practice would not be tolerated or allowed." This is a specimen of the constant intermeddling with matters better attended to elsewhere that wastes the time of Congress and wears the patience of the Departments. The facts were already known, or should have been known to the Senator introducing the resolution.

The Pension Bureau estimates that there are 1,032,418 surviving soldiers of the Civil War, excluding deserters. About 312,000 of these are unpenionized. The average age of the survivors is 60 years. It is estimated that in 1910 there will be 600,000 survivors, not including militia organizations called on for temporary service.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

G. O. 538, NAVY DEPT., FEB. 2, 1900.  
Refers to Naval Stations at Honolulu, San Juan, Cavite and Havana, as given in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 10, page 558.

S. O. 97, NAVY DEPT., FEB. 2, 1900.  
Announces that the Port of Spain, Trinidad, is not a sailing port.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 9.—Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, detached Dolphin and granted sick leave for two months.  
Naval Cadet Yancey S. Williams, detached Abarenda and to Philadelphia not later than May 1.  
Naval Cadet J. A. Hand, detached Abarenda and to Philadelphia not later than May 1.  
Acting Carpenter Jacob Jacobson, appointed (Massachusetts).  
Asst. Carp. A. L. Sundqvist, detached Constellation, Feb. 22, and to the Amphitrite.  
Chief Carpenter E. W. Smith, detached Amphitrite when relieved, and to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Asst. Paymr. Perry G. Kennard, appointed from Jan. 13, 1900.  
Asst. Paymr. Stewart Rhodes, appointed from Jan. 13, 1900.  
Asst. Paymr. John D. Robnett, appointed from Jan. 13, 1900.  
Prof. Math. Wm. S. Eichelberger, appointed from Jan. 15, 1900.  
Med. Insp. M. H. Simons, commissioned Medical Inspector from Sept. 24, 1899 (recruiting rendezvous, Cleveland).  
Med. Insp. H. Wells, commissioned Medical Inspector from Jan. 15, 1900 (Chicago).  
Chief Carpenter B. F. Markham, died at Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 8.  
2d Lieuts H. J. Hirshinger, Chas. B. Taylor, Jno. W. Wadeigh, Jno. G. Muir, St. John L. Caffery, Jno. C. Beaumont, W. R. Coyle, Frank E. Evans, Harry R. Lay, Thomas A. Mott, Henry D. F. Long and Sam'l A. W. Patterson, appointed in U. S. M. C.

FEB. 10.—Comdr. Richard Wainwright, detached from duty in charge of ships at the Naval Academy, March 14, and to duty as Superintendent of Naval Academy, March 15.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Thomas, to duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, for ordnance instruction. Temporary.

Lieut. J. R. Edle, to duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, for ordnance instruction. Temporary.

FEB. 11.—Sunday.

FEB. 12.—Rear Adm'l. F. V. McNair, detached from duty as Superintendent Naval Academy, March 15, to home and wait orders.

Med. Insp. M. H. Simons, detached Recruiting Rendezvous, New Orleans, La., and to Philadelphia as Fleet Surgeon.

Med. Insp. T. H. Streets, detached Philadelphia, as Fleet Surgeon, on reporting of relief and to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

P. A. Surg. J. C. Rosenbleuth, to duty at the Recruiting Rendezvous, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Feb. 17, and to Pacific Station.

Lieut. V. S. Nelson, detached Navy Yard, New York, and to the Navy Yard, League Island, for duty in office of Captain of Yard, Feb. 15.

Asst. Paymr. Geo. W. Pigman, to duty Navy Yard, Washington, as Assistant to General Storekeeper.

Asst. Paymr. J. D. Robnett, to duty at the Navy Yard, New York, Feb. 16, as Assistant to General Storekeeper.

2d Lieut. Harold C. Reisinger, U. S. M. C.; Asst. Paymr. Walter T. Camp, Geo. W. Reeves and Geo. W. Pigman, appointed.

The U. S. S. Prairie sailed Feb. 9, with the following complement of officers: Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, Lieut. F. K. Hill, Lieut. H. H. Whittlessey, Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney, Naval Cadet F. L. Sheffield, Surg. S. H. Griffith, P. A. Paymr. W. T. Gray, Boats. August Olmisen, Act. Gun. W. E. Whitehead, Act. Carp. McCaffate, A. W. Mach. H. E. Kershaw, Paymr. Clerk F. H. Ramsay, and the following officers as passengers en route for duty on the U. S. S. Albany: Lieut. Comdr. G. F. W. Holman, Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, Lieut. F. M. Russell, Lieut. (J. G.) R. C. Moody, Surg. H. N. T. Harris, Act. Bsns. L. W. Sopp, Gun. T. J. Shuttleworth, Act. Carp. W. E. Winant, A. W. Mach. Theodore Meyer, A. W. Mach. H. I. Lutken, A. W. Mach. W. W. Booth, Paymr. Clerk A. S. Porter.

FEB. 13.—Comdr. W. P. Day, commissioned Commander from Dec. 12, 1899. (Vixen.)

Comdr. W. W. Kimball, commissioned Commander from Dec. 8, 1899. (Navy Yard, Washington.)

Comdr. John C. Wilson, commissioned Commander, from Dec. 29, 1899. (Eleventh Lighthouse District.)

Lieut. Comdr. R. I. Reid, commissioned Lieutenant Commander from Dec. 12, 1899. (Norfolk Yard.)

Col. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., commissioned Colonel from Jan. 11, 1900.

Maj. Lincoln Karmany, U. S. M. C., commissioned Major from Jan. 11, 1900.

Asst. Nav. Constr. E. F. Eggert, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, upon completion of course of study at Glasgow, Scotland.

Asst. Nav. Constr. W. G. DuBose, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, upon completion of course of study at Glasgow, Scotland.

Asst. Nav. Constr. J. W. Powell, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, upon completion of course of study at Glasgow, Scotland.

Asst. Surg. Karl Ohnesorg, appointed from Jan. 27, 1900. Surg. H. N. T. Harris, commissioned Surgeon from Oct. 21, 1899. (Albany.)

Paymr. Clerk F. E. Shute, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. A. B. Pierce. (Concord.)

FEB. 14.—P. A. Surg. G. H. Barber, to duty on Kearsarge, Feb. 20.

Asst. Paymr. W. T. Camp, to temporary duty on Independence, Mare Island Yard, for instruction, then to Asiatic Station.

Asst. Paymr. Geo. W. Reeves, to temporary duty on Independence, Mare Island Yard, for instruction, then to Asiatic Station.

Asst. Paymr. Stewart Rhodes, to temporary duty on Independence, Mare Island Yard, for instruction, then to Asiatic Station.

Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, detached Naval Academy, Feb. 28, and to duty at the Norfolk Yard, as Ordnance Inspector, March 1.

Prof. Math. W. S. Eichelberger, to duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Lieut. C. L. Hussey, detached Constellation and sick leave granted for two months.

Comdr. T. H. Stevens, detached from additional duty as Ordnance Inspector at the Norfolk Yard.

Capt. Geo. C. Reiter, detached from command of Philadelphia, when relieved, and to duty as General Inspector of the Wisconsin Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Wm. W. Mead, detached from duty as Captain of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and to the command of the Philadelphia.

Capt. Wm. H. Whiting, to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., as Captain of the Yard. Proceed immediately.

FEB. 15.—Ensign D. M. Garrison, from the Nero and immediately to Philadelphia for line duties.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, to temporary duty on the Independence (Mare Island Yard).

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Mayo, relieved from all duty at Union Iron Works, San Francisco, except as Inspector of Ordnance and Equipment of Wisconsin.

Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, to additional duty at Union Iron Works, San Francisco, as relief of Lieut. Comdr. Mayo.

CHANGES, ASIATIC STATION. (CABLE, FEB. 15.)  
Ensign D. W. Wurtsbaugh, detached Yorktown and to Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

Naval Cadet Z. H. Madison, detached Yorktown and to the Manila.

Ensign O. S. Knepper, detached Paragua and to New Orleans.

Naval Cadet C. W. Cole, detached Paragua and to Brooklyn.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Norris, detached command of Glacier and to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. W. G. Hanusa, detached Glacier and to Monterey.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. Athouse, detached New Orleans and to Paragua.

Naval Cadet W. T. Tarrant, detached New Orleans and to Brooklyn.

Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Hall, detached New Orleans and to command of Glacier.

Naval Cadet F. J. Horne, detached Brooklyn and to Paragua.

Ensign A. W. Marshall, detached Brooklyn and to Newark.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. S. Crosley, detached Brooklyn and to Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

Naval Cadet F. T. Evans, detached Nashville and to Monterey.

Ensign J. H. Holden, detached Monterey and to Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet A. F. Yates, detached Oregon and to Pampanga.

Lieut. W. P. Elliott, detached Naval Station, Cavite, and to New Orleans.

Naval Cadet C. Boone, detached Helena and to Monterey.

Asst. Surg. D. G. Beebe, detached Petrel and to Port Isabella.

Naval Cadet E. T. Constein, detached Princeton and to Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet J. S. Graham, detached Marietta and to Monterey.

Naval Cadet H. J. Elson, detached Newark and to Petrel.

Naval Cadet C. P. Nelson, detached Manila and to Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet L. A. Cotten, detached Pampanga and to Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet C. W. Forman, detached Monterey and to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. S. S. Wood, to duty on Staff of Admiral.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 9.—Capt. L. J. Magill and 2d Lieuts J. McE. Huey, Jay M. Salladay and Rush R. Wallace, ordered to report to Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty.

FEB. 10.—2d Lieut. R. G. McConnell, detached from Marine Barracks, D. C., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty in connection with the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Kearsarge, 2d Lieuts. J. M. Salladay and R. R. Wallace, detached from Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for instructions. 2d Lieut. Harold C. Reisinger, ordered to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

FEB. 12.—Capt. R. McM. Dutton, appointed Judge Advocate of a G. C. M. at Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., Feb. 14.

FEB. 13.—2d Lieut. Harry R. Lay, ordered to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., for instruction. Col. Green Clay Goodwin, Paymr., ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, on public business. Capt. F. J. Moses granted three days' leave of absence, from date of acceptance. Col. James Forney appointed President, Cols. Geo. C. Reid and F. L. Denny appointed members, and Capt. T. P. Kane appointed recorder of an Examining Board ordered to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1900.

FEB. 14.—Capt. R. P. Faunt LeRoy, A. Q. M., granted leave of absence for two days from Feb. 23, 1900.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Feb. 16.

## NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief, NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Arrived Culebra Island, Feb. 14. The following is the itinerary: Leave Culebra Island Feb. 24; arrive Port au Prince Feb. 27, leave March 1; arrive Guantanomo March 2, leave March 7; arrive Cienfuegos March 9, leave March 11; arrive Havana March 14, leave March 19; arrive Matanzas March 19, leave March 21; arrive Bermuda March 26, leave March 29; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail to New York, N. Y., care of Postmaster.

DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived Key West Feb. 12. Will proceed to Mobile for Mardi Gras celebration. Address mail to Mobile, Ala.

INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Learitt C. Logan. Arrived San Juan Feb. 10. Address mail to Pensacola, Fla.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at League Island Yard.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 15, all well. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.

TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. At Culebra Island Feb. 14. Will proceed to New Orleans for Mardi Gras celebration. Address mail to New Orleans, La.

VIXEN, Comdr. William P. Day. At Culebra Island Feb. 14. Address San Juan, P. R.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winsfield S. Schley, commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at Montevideo Jan. 29. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrill. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Albion. At Montevideo. Letters should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ABARENA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Left Auckland, New Zealand, for Samoa Feb. 2. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. George C. Reiter. Arrived Mare Island Feb. 12. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. William W. Mead to command.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Hong Kong. Will return to Manila Feb. 10. Address mail to Manila.

ATLANTIC, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Shanghai, China. Will return to Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Left Sydney, Australia, Jan. 25 for Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Manila.

CULGOA, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Sydney. Will return to Manila.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Hall. At Manila.

IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. Left Hong Kong Feb. 15 for Manila.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Hong Kong. Will return to Manila.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Left San Juan Feb. 14 for Culebra. Will return to San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.

UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. Address there.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller, Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in South Pacific, which will be completed about April next. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 8.—Capt. D. F. Tosier, granted 15 days' leave.

FEB. 9.—2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, granted 30 days' leave.

FEB. 13.—Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, to the Winona.

Chief Engr. W. J. Phillips, from the Winona to the Smith.

3d Lieut. O. G. Haines, granted an extension of leave for 10 days.

A cablegram to Capt. Shoemaker announces the arrival of the Manning at Montevideo, on the 7th inst., with all well on board.

Capt. Russell Glover, Comdr. J. W. Lee, Capt. O. C. Hamlet and 2d Lieut. J. C. Hooker were recent visitors at the Department.

The Revenue steamer Corwin was sold at Port Townsend, Wash., on the 10th inst.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## VARIOUS NAVAL.

Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, has concluded arrangements for the trial of thorite, the new high explosive recently investigated by the Ordnance Bureau of the Army. This explosive is said to be far superior to gunpowder. Naval ordnance experts have been endeavoring to secure an explosive that will become effective only after it has penetrated the usual side armor thickness of ships-of-war. To do this the explosion must not be immediately upon impact. Several tests of thorite have been arranged by the Naval officials to take place at Indian Head, and during the trials every effort is to be made to secure as far as possible the conditions that would exist when a first-class armored vessel was struck by a semi-armored piercing shell containing the new explosive. A Harveyized armor plate ten inches thick, supported and bolted firmly, is to represent the side of the vessel, and above and below perpendicularly on the inside are to be two deck plates of three inches each in thickness, the object being to determine the destructive effect of the explosion after piercing the armor. A ten-inch naval gun will be used in the test, and the usual service charges will be fired at a distance of about three hundred yards from the plate. The new explosive is set off by a detonating fuse and not by the impact of the shell. For this reason it is claimed to be superior to any heretofore tried explosives.

The Admiralty have ordered a third-class cruiser to be laid down in Devonport dockyard forthwith. She will be 310 feet long, have speed of 20 knots, and be armed with 16 quick-firing and two Maxim guns.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal announces that the U. S. S. Detroit arrived at Key West, Fla., Feb. 12, and to leave about Feb. 16 for Mobile, Ala.

In the burning on Feb. 12 of the boatbuilding establishment of John L. Stewart and the Wollaston Yacht Club, of Wollaston, Mass., four Government torpedo-boat tenders, in process of construction, and two sets of Government plans were destroyed.

The degree of completion of vessels of the U. S. Navy under construction, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for Feb. 1, 1900, is as follows: Battleships—Kearsarge, 99; Kentucky, 97; Illinois, 74; Alabama, 92; Wisconsin, 87; Maine, 21; Mississippi, 1; Ohio, 13. Sheathed Protected Cruisers—Albany, 98; Denver, 0; Des Moines, 0; Chattanooga, 0; Galveston, 0; Tacoma, 0; Cleveland, 42; Barry, 41; Chauncey, 42; Dale, 59; Decatur, 58; Hopkins, 35; Hull, 35; Lawrence, 82; Macdonough, 80; Paul Jones, 68; Perry, 68; Preble, 68; Stewart, 13; Truxtun, 8; Whipple, 8; Worden, 8. Torpedo Boats—Stringham, 98; Goldsborough, 98; Bailey, 75; Bagley, 75; Barney, 7; Biddle, 7; Blakely, 74; DeLong, 74; Nicholson, 4; O'Brien, 46; Shubrick, 75; Stickton, 79; Thornton, 74; Tingey, 42; Wilkes, 30. Submarine Torpedo Boat—Plunger, 85.

A fire occurred in building No. 7 in the New York Navy Yard early on the morning of Feb. 10, which caused a loss of about \$100,000. Of this amount \$50,000 was the damage to the building and \$50,000 to the electrical apparatus stored on the first floor. Valuable records and papers belonging to the Electrical Equipment Department, which were stored in a cabinet built into the wall on the third floor, escaped destruction. The fire was probably caused by a defective electric light wire. Three alarms were turned in, but the fire had gutted the three floors before it could be extinguished.

A correspondent writing to the Army and Navy Journal, under date of Manila, Jan. 11, says: "The U. S. S. Baltimore, which had been slated for Hong Kong, has been delayed at Manila pending court martial of certain members of Charleston's crew for perjury in making charges against officers. The ship needs docking badly and a northern cruise would benefit the crew in health."

The Iowa, Marblehead, Adams and the revenue cutter Bear are in port at San Diego.

The Philadelphia sailed Feb. 6 from San Diego for San Francisco. Admiral Kautz changed his flag from the Philadelphia to the Iowa.

The Navy Department is making elaborate preparations for the naval programme at Newport next summer. The North Atlantic Squadron will assemble at Newport to reorganize for the fleet drills and tactics, and for the officers of the fleet to attend the session of the Naval War College and the fleet will co-operate in carrying out problems to be taken up by the naval class. The coming session of the class will be attended by twenty-five naval officers and six Army officers. The course will begin the latter part of June and continue until early in October. Another attraction will be the assembling in Narragansett Bay of the torpedo fleet, consisting of about twelve torpedo boats and at least one torpedo boat destroyer.

It is probable that the Monterey will soon go to Hong Kong for repairs. Her boilers are in such bad shape that she will not be able to make the trip under her own steam, but will be towed by one of the small gunboats. She has been in ordinary since the 1st of January, together with the Monadnock. The Iris has recently taken on a native crew, thus following the example of the other colliers. This measure is adopted to offset the lack of men in the Philippine squadron.

The trouble experienced in collecting the crew for the Albany, numbering but 223 men all told, emphasizes the necessity for a prompt addition to the enlisted personnel if the Navy Department is not to be hampered in placing the nearly completed battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky in commission as contemplated within the next two or three months. As a matter of fact, the enlisted force at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy is some two or three thousand short of the number allowed by law, and the difficulty in maintaining the number up to the proper status for efficiency is giving the Department not a little concern. It is hoped that Congress will act in this important matter so as to give our floating force that efficiency absolutely required by the needs of the service.

The proposition of the Navy Department to partially reconstruct the cruiser San Francisco is hailed with approval by the Navy in all parts of the world where the mistakes carried out in the construction of this fine ship have been commented on in no unsparing fashion. It is held by those conversant with such matters that the San Francisco has the foundation for one of the best ships of her class and it is the intention to realize the original plans of the vessel.

Work at the Norfolk Navy Yard promises to be brisker during the coming months of the present year than for a long time past. The Navy Department wishes to demonstrate the fact that in this, the only Southern yard, as good or better work can be done than in many of the Northern yards of the country, and the amount of work intended for the Norfolk yard is an earnest of the wishes of the Department.

The present intention of the Department is to commission the two battleships, Kearsarge and Kentucky, and test their capabilities and sea-going qualities on the

home station, after which it is believed that they will be added to the European squadron as an object lesson for continental naval officers.

## EXTRACT FROM FORTHCOMING REGULATIONS, REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE REGARDING UNIFORMS.

The following changes in the uniforms of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service are hereby ordered:

1. What is known as the "Special full dress coat" is abolished, also the lace on trouser legs.

2. Full Dress—Coat: The frock coat described on page 4 Uniform Regulations of 1891. Trousers: Plain trousers described on page 5 Uniform Regulations of 1891. Epaulets, chapeau, sword and knot, full dress belt (described below).

DRESS—3. Same as full dress, substituting "cap" for chapeau, "shoulder straps" for epaulets, "black belt" for full dress belt.

SERVICE DRESS—4. Coat and trousers as described in Regulations of 1891, except sleeve ornaments, specified below:

Cap: The cap for all officers shall be dark blue cloth, the diameter at the top to be not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch or more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch greater than at the base, the quarters not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  nor more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, and of the same height in front and at the back. The seam around the top shall be made without a welt, and neatly stitched on each side. The band shall be  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide with a welt  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in diameter at the top and bottom. The bottom welt shall be  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch from the base of the cap. A band of lustrous black mohair braid, similar to that used for the trimmings of the service coat, shall be worn between the upper and lower wefts.

For captains, the top of visor shall be of dark blue cloth; to have a single overhand loop in each corner, and double overhand loops around, to be made with gold soutache  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide; sewed  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch from the edge. Visor to be bound with black patent leather. All other officers, the visor shall be of black patent leather, moulded to shape and bound with same. All visors shall be green underneath, rounded and sloping downward not less than 15 nor more than 25 degrees from the horizontal. The inside band shall be of leather, and shall extend from the base of the cap to within one inch from the top. The sweat lining shall be of morocco. Four black metal eyelets, two on each side, shall be placed above the band in the quarters for ventilation. A small size Revenue Cutter button shall be placed on each side beyond the ends of the visor, the eye of the button immediately above the lower welt.

For all commissioned officers, a sliding chin strap  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch gold, faced with dark blue cloth, with two gold slides of the same width; chin strap shall be fastened under the buttons. When not used under the chin, the straps will be drawn between the buttons, resting on the upper edges of the visor.

SWORD BELTS—For all officers: The gold lace shall be  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide; to be sewed on dark blue cloth or black morocco leather, backing to show  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch on each side of lace. The sling shall be of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lace sewed on dark blue cloth or black morocco leather, backing to show 1-16 of an inch on each side of lace.

For Captains: To be of plain gold lace, woven with four raised yellums, according to pattern. The slinging shall be of plain gold lace,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, woven with four raised yellums according to pattern.

For all Lieutenants: To be of gold lace, woven with four stripes of dark blue silk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, according to pattern.

The slinging shall be of gold lace,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, woven with four stripes of dark blue silk 1-16 of an inch wide, according to pattern.

For Captain of Engineers or Engineer in Chief: To be of gold lace woven with one stripe of scarlet silk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, through the center, according to pattern. The slinging shall be of gold lace,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, woven with one stripe of scarlet silk  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, down the center, according to pattern.

For other Engineer Officers: To be of gold lace, woven with four stripes of scarlet silk  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, according to pattern. The slinging shall be of gold lace  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, woven with four stripes of scarlet silk, 1-16 of an inch wide, according to pattern.

For Constructor: To be of gold lace, woven with four stripes of white silk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, according to pattern. The slinging shall be of gold lace  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, woven with four stripes of white silk 1-16 of an inch wide, according to pattern.

BELT PLATE—10. The belt plate shall be made of bronze and to measure about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches length by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches width. The design shall be a crouching silver spread eagle, perched on the stock of a silver anchor, standing perpendicular. Touching the tips of the wings, and passing below the anchor, is a silver wreath consisting of a laurel branch to the left and an oak branch to the right. This wreath encloses a field of gold with twelve silver stars. Between the wings and above the eagle is a gilt mass of clouds with a silver star. The four corners are formed by a conventional design of honeysuckle buds.

SLEEVE ORNAMENTS FOR FULL DRESS, DRESS, AND SERVICE DRESS. (Service Dress Optional)—11. For Captains: Four stripes of gold lace, lower stripe to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, placed  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches above the edge of the cuff; the second stripe to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, spaced  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch above the lower stripe; the third stripe to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, spaced  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch above the second stripe, and the fourth stripe to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch wide, spaced  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch above the third stripe.

A gold embroidered shield, one inch in length, shall be set midway between the seams,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch above the upper stripe of lace.

For First Lieutenants: Same as for Captains, omitting the upper stripe of lace.

For Second Lieutenants: Same as for First Lieutenants, omitting the upper stripe of lace.

For Third Lieutenants: Same as for Second Lieutenants, omitting the upper stripe of lace.

12. For Engineer Officers: Same as prescribed for line officers, with whom they have relative rank, omitting the shield, and the lace to be laid on scarlet cloth; where one stripe of lace is used, the scarlet cloth to show on each side of lace, 3-16 of an inch wide; other grades, the scarlet cloth to show between the laces.

13. For Constructor: Same as First Lieutenant, omitting shield; the lace to be laid on over white cloth.

Collar device for Constructor on service coat: To be a branch of oak leaves in silver, crossing a gold foul anchor at an angle of 45 degrees, stem toward the stock, in proportion with two gold bars in front. This same device to be worked into shoulder strap instead of that worn by other commissioned officers, with rank bars in each end.

"GENERAL REGULATIONS" AS GIVEN IN UNIFORM REGULATIONS, 1891, ARE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS.

Full Dress—To be worn on occasions of special ceremony, and quarterly master on board vessels of the first and second rate; in making the first visit to Commanding Officers of vessels of war, and military posts; on parades or ceremony with enlisted men, and upon other occasions as ordered by Commanding Officers.

Dress—To be worn when performing any special duty with enlisted men under arms away from the vessel and when calling officially on officers other than commanding officers of vessels of war or military posts.

Service Dress—To be worn at all times not already provided for.

In all respects not affected by this order, the Regulations of 1891 will be regarded as in force.

O. L. SPAULDING,  
Assistant Secretary.

pared to undertake the construction of warships up to 6,000 tons, and, with the deepening of the channel, it will shortly be able to build vessels up to and including 8,000 tons. This places the yard among the competitors for the construction in the future of the largest type of warships, outside of battleships and armored cruisers, and its plant already has every facility and all the equipment required for the larger cruiser class of vessels. It is being gradually expanded and enlarged and in a year or two will be the equal of almost any shipyard in the South outside of that at Newport News, which will always probably be the most important, owing to its fine harbor and deep-water facilities.

The Richmond yard is soon to construct a stone wall 3,000 feet in length, inclosing the property it has purchased, for its plant. There is already sufficient water at the present shops for ships drawing 18 feet, and as soon as certain dredging is completed lower down there will be not less than 25 feet of water near some of its land on which shops are to be built. The Richmond yard is doing excellent work and the Navy will find that the vessels built there are as fine as any of their class in the service.

"A vast amount of work is now being performed at Newport News both for the Government and commercial interests. The plant is one of the finest in the world. The moderate climate enables work all the year round, and colored labor may be secured, which, when properly handled, proves most effective. The Kearsarge and Kentucky, both new battleships, are now practically ready for commission, and the former, I understand, is to be put in service this month. I was more than ever impressed with the value and merit of the superimposed turrets after watching the workings of those on the Kearsarge and Kentucky. Those eight-inch guns set up over the big twelves below look like popguns, and I am sure that when these vessels are in service and the guns have been fired and tried the value of the whole system will be fully proved. I found great activity at the yard and a large amount of commercial work being conducted."

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Feb. 12, 1900:

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lient. Horace M. Witzel, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Dec. 31, 1899, vice Harris, promoted.

Lient. Reynold T. Hall, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Jan. 11, 1900, vice Greene, deceased.

Lient. Albert G. Winterhalter, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Jan. 18, 1900, vice Mickley, retired.

P. A. Surg. Rand P. Crandall, to be a surgeon from Sept. 24, 1899, vice Simons, promoted.

P. A. Paymr. Richard Hatton, to be a Paymaster from Jan. 20, 1900, vice Stanton, promoted.

Executive nominations sent to the Senate on Feb. 8:

Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon from Jan. 15, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Dr. John T. Kennedy, of Connecticut, to be an Assistant Surgeon from Jan. 15, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion in the Navy which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 10, page 558, were confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 8.

## COMDR. TILLEY REPORTS ON PAGO PAGO.

The following report has been received by the Navy Department:

U. S. S. Abarenda, U. S. Naval Coal Depot, Pago Pago, Samoa, Dec. 7, 1899.

Sir.—I have the honor to inform the Department that I intend to sail to-day, with the Abarenda under my command, for Auckland, New Zealand, for the purpose of obtaining materials for completing the wharf and coaled at this station. The voyage to Auckland will take about eight days for the Abarenda. The work upon the pier and coaled is progressing slowly, owing to the fact that it has been necessary to refer certain changes in plans to the Department. So far as I can learn, every inhabitant of Tutuila is delighted at the prospect of the United States assuming the government of the island. I am also informed that this prospect is also pleasing to the inhabitants of Manua.

Every thing is perfectly quiet and orderly in this island, and, so far as I can learn, in all the islands. A large number of natives are to-day holding a religious meeting at Pago Pago for the purpose of raising funds to establish a school for native girls near Leone, Tutuila. Rev. E. Cooper, who is in charge of the work of the London Missionary Society in the Islands of Tutuila and Manua, informed me to-day that over \$7,000 had already been contributed for this purpose by the natives of these two islands. This is more than \$1 per capita for the entire population, and is an indication of the interest which the natives take in religious matters. Mr. Cooper assures me that the natives of Manua are of the most excellent character and all Christians. The health of the entire ship's company is excellent. Very respectfully,

B. F. TILLEY,  
Commander, U. S. N. C., Commanding.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALCONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley, Wilmington, N. C.

REAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, San Diego, Cal.

ROUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison, Newbern, N. C.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C.

COLFAX, 1st Lieut. J. C. Moore, Baltimore, Md.

CORWIN, Capt. J. A. Slamm, Port Townsend, Wash.

CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

Harbor duty.

CALUMET, Lieut. J. R. Butt, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith, New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, New Bedford, Mass.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.

FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, Detroit, Mich.

GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake, Galveston, Texas.

GOLDEN GATE, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner, San Francisco, Cal.

Harbor duty.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker, New York, N. Y.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tolser, Port Townsend, Wash.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. E. C. Chavtor, Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roast, Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, Lieut. C. G. Fangar, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts, Left New York, Jan. 8, under orders for San Francisco.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.

McLANE, Capt. G. E. McConnell, Port Tampa, Fla.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Falling, New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

McCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson, San Francisco, Cal.

NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, Fort Hamlin, Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamet, Norfolk, Va.

PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Astoria, Ore.

RUSH, Capt. W. J. Herring, San Francisco, Cal.

SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. H. Hanks, Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.

THETIS, Lieut. C. T. Brian, New Orleans, La.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding, San Francisco, Cal.

WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett, Portland, Me.

WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett, Portland, Me.

## SOUTHERN SHIP YARDS.

Rear Admiral Melville has made an interesting report to the Secretary of the Navy on his recent inspection of shipbuilding yards in the South. His inspection included the Newport News Yard and Trigg & Company's, at Richmond. In an interview regarding his trip he says:

"I found the new yard at Richmond to be fully pre-

## THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
It is proposed to advance one grade all officers on the retired list below the rank of Brigadier General who served continuously through the Civil War and the war with Spain, and many are of the opinion that the President should be authorized to assign efficient retired Army officers to duty as he does those of the Navy, especially in time of war (on courts, boards, in charge of supplies, etc.). It may interest your readers to learn that this is in line with the precedents of the German Army, in which legal provision for advancing officers one grade on retirement, and for their employment in the military service and otherwise, has long existed.

In order to provide a roster of all those who are efficient, General Orders require that all officers and non-commissioned officers shall report in writing to the War Office once a year what duties they feel able to perform. The object of the Government in this is not so much to reward retired officers for past services as it is to secure a class of officials of known experience, morale and general capabilities and fitness who can be relied upon for service in the more sedentary duties, especially in time of war, in order that all who are physically qualified may be kept with the troops and ready for any emergency.

There are about 4,000 on the retired list, of whom 300 officers and 150 non-commissioned officers are usually employed in positions connected with the Army and otherwise under the Government, with an increase of pay ranging from \$250 to \$1,000 a year, according to the nature of the duty performed.

As a rule, the most important positions are open to those only who have held the higher grades of rank on the active list, and so on down, but retired non-commissioned officers can occupy any position for which they have qualified themselves (usually as secretaries and clerks), and all are given an opportunity for qualifying themselves for the positions they seek by trials in the duties for periods of three to six months, and even for a year. The governing principle is as in active service, that those most perfectly qualified for places shall be appointed to them.

The departments and duties in which those on the retired list may be employed are the following, namely: (a) War Department, as secretaries and clerks of various grades; (b) Department of Military Finances in General; (c) general staff, in charge of the library and the maps, the treasurer, secretaries and clerks; (d) Military Academy, School of War, Cadet School, in administrative duties, secretaries and clerks; (e) Artillery Bureau, in duties relative to harness, saddles and forage wagons, as treasurer, secretary and clerks; (f) Military Supplies Bureau, as managers, assistants, clerks; (g) Military Districts, chiefs with full staffs, assistants, secretaries, clerks. They prepare the reserves and landwehr for the field and conduct the conscription. These places are much sought after. The principal ones are occupied by Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors; (h) Department of Construction, and furnishing military buildings, quarters, barracks, hospitals; (i) hospital supplies; (k) Remount Depot; (l) soldiers' homes for non-commissioned officers; (m) Horse-shoeing School; (n) horse-breeding farms.

Besides the above-mentioned places, those on the retired list are eligible to many others under the Government, as in the postoffice, internal revenue and customs, railroads, royal lotteries, inspectors of prisons, police administrations, guardians of royal palaces, in museums, arsenals, etc.

All in commission, excepting general officers and Colonels, who have unblemished military and moral records at the time of retirement, are advanced one grade. The excepted officers are given appropriate decorations instead. These are not mere favors of no significance, as many decorations are, but are symbols of merit for faithful services, which everyone appreciates. The plan of advancing the higher officers one grade on retirement resulted in many holding the rank of General, which was regarded as objectionable.

The recognition of the services of military men in Germany here mentioned is simply a part of a general system of rewards which is extended to all faithful public functionaries alike, from the highest state officials to the lowest, even to gardeners, stablemen and doorkeepers.

EDWARD P. VOLLM.

Munich, January 26, 1900.

## GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

The Senate Committee on "Puerto Rico," as it is spelled according to recent executive order, has decided, so far as it has power, to decide that hereafter it shall be "Porto Rico" again, according to the former method of spelling the word. One of the most important changes in the bill for the government of Puerto Rico, made by the committee at its meeting on Jan. 27, was to strike out the word "constitution" wherever it appeared in the original bill, which extended the provisions of the Constitution as well as the laws of the United States to the island. The change was made because of the opinions generally expressed by the members of the committee that our Constitution is not suited to Puerto Rico and its people. Another important amendment provides for the retirement of Puerto Rico coins and substitutes for them the coins of the United States, at the present rate of 60 cents for one peso. No coins but those of the United States are to be legal tender in Puerto Rico for more than three months after the passage of this act. Another provision authorizes the President to appoint an officer of the Army to be governor of the island, notwithstanding any present laws to the contrary, but the appointment of such officer is made optional with the President. All laws enacted by the Puerto Rican Legislature are to be reported to Congress, which reserves the right to annul them if considered necessary.

There was considerable discussion of an amendment suggested by Senator Fairbanks abolishing the Legislature and putting the government entirely in the hands of a council to be appointed by the President of the United States, this council to consist of twelve members and only five of them to be residents of the island.

## MAIL FOR THE ISLANDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Will you in behalf of our soldiers stationed in the Philippines invite the attention of the Post Office Department to the urgent necessity for improvement in the transmission of mail matter to those islands? I am constrained to believe that a very small portion of the mail sent there is delivered, and as this is a serious condition, it cries loudly for relief. To the soldiers on distant service nothing is more disheartening than failure to hear from U. S. A.

We have other complaints of the same nature, and we hope that the matter will receive the prompt attention of the postal authorities.

## FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 14.  
The burial of "Math" and "Skinny," Mathematics and Chemistry, which courses were finished by the class of 1900, was observed Friday night, Feb. 9, at the Naval Academy by the graduating class with unusual pomp and ceremony. A special dispensation, most marked in its distinction, was granted the class of 1900, by Acting Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Comdr. Chas. T. Hutchins, U. S. N. Heretofore the ceremony was limited to the half hour between gun fire, 9:30 p. m., and taps. In the evening the class had from 9 to 10:30 p. m. for the execution of its elaborate and spectacular programme.

At 9 o'clock the class fell in at building 5, lower quarters. The class, sixty-one in number, and now all cocksure of graduating, having successfully passed the last semi-annual examination, and with the usual hilarity arising from a free lance for the otherwise rigorously governed wards of the nation, led by the Academy band, Prof. Chas. A. Zimmerman, leader, marched to the statue of Tecumseh, the old figure head of a U. S. ship of war, between the old chapel and old mess hall. Here the class halted, and Naval Cadet Wm. N. Jeffers, of New York, chanted a Latin chant, while the whole class fell prostrate at the extraordinary music.

The class reformed, and, in its gorgeous and strange array of costumes, proceeded up the main walk, to the main entrance of the new quarters. The cavalcade marched its rounds of every floor from "pleb" quarters to second class floor, where it halted at the southwest end, and began the burial ceremonies of the two culprits, that have crept into the Academic curriculum.

Master of ceremonies, Naval Cadet Charles R. Train, of New York, read the telegrams of congratulation, following the reading with a "History of Math and Skinny, and its results on the class of 1900." Naval Cadet Bayard T. Bulmer, of Nevada, the chief mourner at the obsequies, followed in a brief address, when the officiating priest, a solemn naval cadet robed in official garments, proceeded to read the burial ceremony. Then Naval Cadet Geo. B. Landenberger, of Pennsylvania, gave the "taps," and the Patty Highlanders, eight cadets, appropriately uniformed, fired three volleys over the grave, as Math and Skinny were dumped out of the third story window. The whole class indulged in a chant of joy over death and burial of their enemies who stood in the way of their 25.

Led by the Academy band, playing "Frangese," the class retraced its march, in triumphal numbers, back to their quarters. As the procession moved, red and green lights flashed along its path and lit "Love Lane" with many a grotesque shadow.

Amongst the numerous characters represented were: Cadet Arnold, as Oom Paul; Cadet Doyle, as John Bull; Cadet Tamura, as Aguinaldo; Cadet Hellwig, as Uncle Sam; Cadet Robert L. Berry, as Queen of the Ballet, probably the best make-up in the company; Cadet Bulmer as North Countryman, and Cadet Osterhaus, as "Yaller Kid." The master of ceremonies was dressed with silk hat, dress coat, red double-breasted waistcoat, white stock, gog trousers and stockings, with a large white chrysanthemum in his lapel button hole. Cadet Landenberger acted as aid and bugler; Cadet Nails as the integral sign, and the pallbearers were Cadets Bryant, Bartholomew, Huff, Howard, Gardiner and Schoenfeld, each of whom represented in costume and bearing some one of the Academic Board or instructors in the departments.

Brown, while unloading lumber, had the end of the forefinger on his right hand mashed off, and two other fingers painfully crushed by a heavy beam falling upon his hand.

Tuesday afternoon, Fred Reese, employed by the Carlisle Company, at work on the new Naval Academy, driving piles, had the little finger of his right hand mashed off. Reese was not able to return to work.

These accidents, following so closely as they have upon the killing of John McClellan, a few days ago, have caused some of the other workmen to throw up their situations.

Charles Hall, colored, for many years coachman in the service of Prof. N. M. Terry, U. S. N., has disappeared. Hall has been collecting rents for Prof. Terry and not turning them over to the Professor he has been supposed to be paying bills that, on investigation, were not paid. He has removed stable paraphernalia, such as valuable lap robes and blankets, and has been purloining on a large scale.

Medical Director Thomas C. Walton, U. S. N., has purchased the fine residence of the late Joseph S. M. Basil, on Maryland avenue, for \$7,500.

The poles and wires for the electric service are being put in the new addition to the Naval Academy. The Naval Academy will have its own electric light plant.

Miss Mabel Murray and Miss Rita Preston, of Baltimore, who have been the guests of Mrs. Bates, wife of Capt. Bates, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. James P. McQuade, of New York, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George, U. S. N., have returned home.

Card parties were given by Mrs. C. W. Bartlett on Friday night; Mrs. A. N. Brown, wife of the Naval Academy Librarian, Tuesday night; Mrs. Terry, wife of Prof. N. M. Terry, on Wednesday, and Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieut. Parker, on Thursday night.

The senior officers' pennant was raised Sunday at the Naval Academy in consequence of receiving the orders there, relieving Admiral McNair from duty as Superintendent of the Academy. This places Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins, commandant of cadets, in command of the institution. Comdr. Wainwright, the new Superintendent, will not assume command of the Academy for several weeks yet, in order that several heads of departments, who outrank him in official position, may be detached and junior officers ordered here in their places. These are Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins, Comdr. R. R. Ingalls and Comdr. Kearney, all of whom outrank Comdr. Wainwright, and, therefore, cannot receive orders from him. Comdr. Wainwright is very popular in Annapolis, and his promotion gives universal satisfaction here.

The eighth of the series of Cadet Hope was held in the armory at the Naval Academy Saturday night. Mrs. William P. C. Muir, wife of Lieut. Muir, received with Cadet Robert L. Berry, of Kentucky, first class. Mrs. Muir was handsomely gowned in pink and white silk, the bodice being entirely covered with tiny rosebuds. She carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The following is the standing of the first six naval cadets of the third class, as determined by the recent semi-annual examination: 1. Horace G. Klyce, of Arkansas. 2. Frank W. Sterling, of Illinois. 3. Emory S. Land, of Wyoming. 4. H. G. S. Wallace, of Colorado. 5. Clayton S. Simmers, of Pennsylvania. 6. B. O. Richardson, of Texas.

Dr. A. A. Norris, of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, and John P. Church, of Washington, spent the day here with their sons, who are cadets in the Academy.

The Naval Academy Register, recently issued, shows that the class of 1899 had two cadets in it who did not receive single demerit in the whole year—Naval Cadet Herbert G. Sparrow, of Ohio, who passed No. 1, and

Ernest A. Weichert, of Connecticut, who passed No. 14. The class had 53 members. An Arkansas cadet reached the high-water mark with 129 demerits during the year; 151 "bilges" the cadet who receives them.

The midwinter tournament of the naval cadets will take place on Saturday, March 18.

## LIEUTENANT WILLIAM TURNER SCHENCK.

Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 5, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
Will you allow me space for a slight tribute to Lieut. William Turner Schenck, 25th Inf., U. S. A., killed in the Philippines Jan. 29, while leading a scouting party?

The bullet which laid him low in that far-away jungle reached Fort Logan and prostrated with grief his young wife, left fatherless his five months old baby whom the brave young father had never seen, brought grief to relatives and friends, and literally stunned those of this regiment who knew and loved him, as it will those of the many other regiments with which he has been associated in his short life, but long Army career.

He was only 27 years old, but all those 27 years had been spent with or in the Army, giving him a practical knowledge of each branch of the service, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, which many a veteran might envy. He knew the big guns of the forts of our coasts, had galloped after Indians in the West, hunted big game in the mountains and table lands of the Rockies, had a most brilliant record in Cuba, where he acted as Adjutant of his regiment. Of him during that severe campaign, his commanding officer says: "I knew his worth in some respects better possibly than his own father did because for many days we faced death together, side by side. In battle he had the heart of a lion, but to all sorrow, to all suffering, whether of man or brute, he was as tender and sympathetic as a woman. As a man, as a gallant soldier, as an honorable gentleman, he will be held in loving remembrance by all who knew him. I served with him in garrison and field exercises, we hunted game together; in the Cuban campaign we ate together, shared the same blanket, drank from the same canteen, and we marched and fought together and every day my esteem and love for him increased."

It would seem that nothing more than that could be said of any man, and yet that leaves out his complete unselfishness, his modesty, his thought for others and his wonderful "hustling" proclivities. It is prettily told of him how after the surrender in Cuba he was riding into Santiago one night when he passed a poor Cuban woman, a refugee, returning to the city. She was carrying a large bundle and a four-year-old child. He stopped his horse and took bundle and child, while she walked beside the horse, being afraid to get on, and let him lead it, as he wished to do. It was particularly sweet in him because like many young men he was very shy about handling children.

His devotion to his wife was phenomenal, even in the Army, where all are so devoted—one can say no more. Every day of that fearful Cuban summer, even the day, he charged San Juan Hill, he managed to write a few lines to her. He was wonderfully talented with his pen. Had his modesty permitted it he would have made a successful writer. His letters reflect his sunny, cheerful nature, which always looked on the bright side and made the best of everything. Then his witty observations, brilliant descriptions, delightful sense of humor and wonderful gift of making one see things as he saw them were such a surprise to those who only saw the rather retiring young man whose enthusiasm was temporarily centered on baseball, or some other athletic sport. In spite of Cuban fever, he was a fine specimen of vigorous, broad-shouldered manhood, and always very much interested in all forms of athletics.

He was made manager of the regimental nine as soon as he arrived here. Never had an unpleasant disagreement with a single member of his team, no matter how hotly the battle might rage among themselves, and he almost always carried them to success in their games.

With all his manliness there was a certain sweet quality of boyishness which would have kept him lovable and young had he lived to the old age nature intended. He was generous to a fault, would give away or lend anything to a friend in need, or even if he wasn't in need. Then he was so clean-minded, and pure, one of God's gentlemen as well as man's. The touching epitaph of a very dear and much loved woman was simply, "She was so pleasant to live with." It applies equally to this young man. Oh, the pity, the wickedness that such lives as his should be sacrificed for nothing.

He was the son of Capt. A. D. Schenck, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, and grand-nephew of the late General R. C. Schenck, of Washington, D. C., well known in Army and diplomatic circles.

Lieut. Schenck was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1872. His childhood and boyhood were spent with the Artillery. At the age of 18 he enlisted in Troop I of the 1st Cavalry, was successively promoted Corporal and Sergeant, winning his well deserved commission as 2d Lieutenant on Nov. 1, 1894. He was assigned to the 10th Infantry, joining at Fort Sill, I. T. There he met and married his wife, Miss Elizabeth Kellogg, daughter of General E. R. Kellogg, U. S. A.

It was during his service at Sill that the powder house was struck by lightning. Lieut. Schenck and a young civilian visitor, without waiting for keys, broke open the door, rushed into the burning building, and carried all the powder and ammunition out in their arms. For this act of gallantry he was mentioned in orders. Those who saw it say both young men should have had a medal.

His promotion to 1st Lieutenant, 25th Inf., brought him to Co. K, at Fort Logan. When this regiment received its sudden orders for the Philippines last summer, he had an opportunity to exchange with an officer stationed in Texas. His heart, his inclination, every interest told him to stay at home, but "the duty of a soldier," which was the star of his life, forbade it, and he sailed away with his regiment. Since his arrival in Luzon he has again been acting almost continuously as Regimental Adjutant. Only two months ago he was offered regimental recruiting service in the United States, but for the same reason as before declined it. When the fighting should be over, so he wrote, he would come home, oh, so gladly, but as long as the regiment was in action he could not leave it. He said he could imagine no sight more beautiful than the wake of a home-bound steamer. In the last letter received he says he is to go on a scout on the morrow (the one previous to that in which he was killed), that he feels a Filipino bullet is waiting for him out in the jungle, and begs his dearly loved wife not to grieve too deeply should it find its mark.

And now at 23 the light of life has gone out for her. She will have the sympathy, the heartfelt sympathy, of every similarly bereaved mother, wife, sister and sweetheart in our broad land, a too rapidly growing army of the sorrowing. For this young mother there is an added touch of bitterness. Her dear baby has never, can never be blessed by the love light in her father's eyes, as the little one was born six weeks after her father left for the Philippines.

ONE OF THE REGIMENT.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Feb. 7, 1900.

For the last two weeks a shadow has been cast over the garrison by the arrival of so many bodies from Manila. All day Saturday trucks were busy taking the bodies which had been called for from the storehouses to the garrison dock. Sunday the post was filled with sad-hearted visitors, who came to pay their last respects to the heroes of their country.

At a meeting of the lyceum of medical officers Friday night Dr. Murtagh read a paper on "Kidney Diseases." Quite a number were present and many interesting facts were learned.

Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav., who came in on the Meade with the Army prisoners, is visiting friends in San Francisco. After a brief visit he will join his regiment in Wyoming.

Maj. A. S. Bickham is a guest at the Occidental.

Maj. Louis H. Rucker, 6th Cav., has arrived in the garrison and taken quarters No. 5.

Lieut. Philip H. Scott, of the U. S. S. Thetis, has rooms at the California.

Mrs. Hughes, wife of Capt. Hughes, 6th Cav., her daughter and son are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander.

Capt. J. S. Hinadale is a guest at the Lick House.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1900.

Events of varied interest have marked the past week. A small cadet hop was given on Saturday evening at which several visitors from a distance were present, among the number having been: The Misses Parker, guests of Mrs. Larned; Miss Wolcott and Miss Wallach, of Indianapolis; Miss Hamilton and Miss Beaupre, of Albany, guests at the hotel; Miss Sibley, a guest of Mrs. Christian; the Misses Davis, guests of Mrs. H. C. Davis. A cadet reception by Mrs. Mills on Saturday afternoon, for her guest, Miss Huston, and the 100th night ball on Saturday evening, will mark the present week.

Among social happenings of interest to those not devoted exclusively to cadet affairs have been the following: The meeting of the card club at Prof. Tillman's on Tuesday evening was attended by about fifty persons, members and guests. Six-handed euchre was played.

Mesdames William Tod Helmuth, of New York; Sibley, Christian, Edgerton and Goethals were guests at a lunch given by Mrs. Mills on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Helmuth.

There was no meeting of the Reading Club on Thursday. The meeting was to have been held at the quarters of Lieut. Lewis. News of the death of General John R. Lewis, father of Lieut. Lewis, was received early in the day.

The receipt of the announcement of the death of Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf., was a painful shock to his many friends in this community.

Mrs. Smith, who was Miss Mary Dewing, daughter of Mr. Hiram Dewing, of Stamford, Conn., is now with her two children at Stamford, where they have resided since the Captain's departure for active service. On the list of brave men who have yielded their lives in sacrifice at their country's call, the name of "Deacon" Smith (the cadet nickname which he bore throughout his military career), will ever hold a more honored place. A man of sterling worth, strong character and brilliant mind, his death is a loss not only to his dear ones, but to the profession which he served so well and honored while he served.

The funeral of Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaard, Corps of Engineers, was held with military honors on Saturday. In the absence of the chaplain, the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. W. R. Thomas, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents at Highland Falls.

The promotion of Capt. George W. Goethals to a Majority will relieve him from his duties at the post, probably in the near future. While congratulations are extended to the new Major on all sides, the deepest regret is felt by his many friends that his gain should prove their loss.

A very interesting announcement attended the dinner at the officers' mess on Saturday evening. On that occasion the engagement of Lieut. Richard Larremore Livermore, 10th Cav., and Miss Minnie G. Rice, of Buffalo, niece of Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., was made known formally.

On St. Valentine's night, Feb. 14, Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton will entertain a large number of friends at a valentine party from 9 o'clock until midnight.

Mrs. William Echols, of Huntsville, Ala., and her son, Prof. William Echols, have been guests at the quarters of Capt. Echols during the past week.

Mr. H. B. Willett, the veteran telegraph operator, who has held this position for over a quarter of a century, is lying critically ill at the present writing, with small hope of recovery.

## A FRIEND OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In an article on "Modern Artillery," page 523, Journal of Feb. 3, 1900, I notice Col. Edward J. Brown is quoted as saying of the machine gun (musket caliber): "They are good for street service, or for fort or breastwork defense, or for the same purposes that canister used to be used in resisting a charge; but with no advantage in range over the infantry arm, they are of no practical use in offensive operations."

I am not a soldier, but I have always taken and do take great interest in military work and try to keep posted on all that pertains to the Army, and I believe Lieut. Parker, 12th Inf., showed that a machine gun does have a place in the offensive. True, the range is no greater than the infantry rifle, but no infantry can rain the steady fire on one point that the machine gun can. For is not the gun far more steady under fire than a man can hope to be? Can a man go forward by rushes and halt and deliver steady fire such as a gun on a fixed rest (such as its carriage) can do? From all I have read of the Cuban battle-fields of Santiago the machine guns earned the right of being in the offensive.

It seems to me that be a man ever so brave and steady, he is not as steady as a machine, and while batteries should of course pave the way for attacks, has not the machine gun also a use? Can it not be rushed forward with the attacking party and be of great use?

Before I finish this short, possibly not short enough, letter, I wish to say there are a few citizens who desire our Regular Army to be large enough to meet all demands for service. We hear so much of the people being against a large Army that it sometimes makes us ashamed to feel that our noble little "Regular" Army is constantly under fire from labor organizations, etc., who are the very ones most benefited by the protection the Army gives.

I should be glad to see an army of 200,000 regulars. That would give us a chance to see a little more of the "blue" that has done so much for us all in these United States.

F. A. S.

## DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1900.  
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Some weeks since there appeared a newspaper statement that years ago a doctor in Rhode Island said he heard Lawrence, on the Chesapeake, give the command, or say, "Don't give up the ship."

To-day, in a library here, was found "Battles of the United States—Sea and Land," by Henry B. Dawson. In regard to the fight between the Chesapeake and Shannon on June 1, 1813, therein is the following: "It was during the action, while he was being carried below, after receiving his second and mortal wound, that Capt. Lawrence uttered his last words, which, slightly paraphrased, have since become a battlecry for the Navy and a proverb among the people—"Don't give up the ship"—hoisted at the masthead of Commo. Perry's flagship on Lake Erie." (That ship's name was the Lawrence in that action, Sept. 10, 1813.) In a note as to the authority is given: "Dr. John Dix, a surgeon's mate on the Chesapeake (trial of Lieut. Cox, April 18, 1814), testified that Capt. Lawrence ordered me to go on the deck and 'tell the men to fire faster, and not give up the ship, which I attempted to do,' etc. So the Boston editor hit nearer the mark than he knew."

## WRONG IN THE PERSONNEL BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

I beg to direct the attention of your readers, especially those who are upon the retired list, to the fact that Mr. Sewell in the Senate and Mr. Butler in the House have introduced bills for the advancement of those who served in the War of the Rebellion or in both the Civil War and that with Spain, the Senate and House bills differing slightly as to those affected. Here are the purpose and opportunity to correct the grievous error in the Personnel bill of last year, by which recompense for fidelity was limited to those who were born after 1837. Any man coming into the world before that year was deprived of advancement, no matter what his record might have been. The wrong must be righted now or never; and hence it behoves any that are affected, without an hour's delay, to communicate with Senators and Representatives to the end that one of these bills shall become a law. Scores of our friends in Congress have acknowledged the equity and reasonableness of the proposed enactment and it can be passed if proper interest is manifested therein. The expense attending it is not large and has been greatly exaggerated.

## NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

February 12, 1900.

Although this is the most northern of our naval stations, the winter has been a very mild one. Work has been carried on out of doors without interruption.

The Raleigh's six large boilers were taken out last month and work is being pushed on this ship.

Last week the torpedo boat Dahlgren was hauled out on a specially prepared ways in the Franklin ship house, where there is room for three more boats of the same size.

Work is being rushed on the new stone dry dock. Being located in the strait between the yard proper and Searys Island, made it necessary to build two coffer dams; one of these is finished and the other is about half done. Once these dams are finished and the water pumped out, the problem of building the dock will be an easy one. The site for the dock being stone, it is simply a matter of quarrying. There is no question but that this dock will be finished before the one building in Boston.

Many new buildings are in course of erection. Two officers' quarters and a dispensary are about finished. An electric light and power station is about ready for the steel work.

The Alvarado and Sandoval are ready for sea. Our Spanish friends would hardly know these boats. The loving care bestowed on them by Constructor Tawdry has made a wonderful change in them.

RINGOTT.

## KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

At a dinner at the Derryfield Club, in Manchester, given by the Hon. Charles T. Means to his fellow committee on Tuesday evening, it was decided that the gift of the State of New Hampshire to the new battleship Kearsarge shall be a bronze tablet to be placed on one of the turrets. The design of this tablet, which is to cost about \$5,000, will include a figure representing the Indian Chief Kearsarge, and it will bear a suitable inscription.

Still more graceful is another plan which the commission discussed and which will probably be carried out. This is to present to the Alabama, sister ship to the Kearsarge, a like gift. This will afford the first opportunity for the Navy to express, as has been so often done by the Army, the good will which the North bears for the South.

It is the plan of the commission to make the gift to the Alabama different from that of the Kearsarge. The tablet given to the Alabama will bear some inscription expressive of kindly feeling and true union.

It is planned to have the ships arrive in port some time next summer, possibly in June, when the presentation will take place. With them, if the exigencies of the service permit, will come the whole North Atlantic Squadron. It is believed that Secretary Long and ex-Secretary Herbert, who was Secretary when both of the ships were laid down, will be present; also President McKinley and the Governor of Alabama.

## NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of New York at Albany Feb. 8 there was a large attendance, in fact, one of the largest in the history of the organization. Lieut. Col. W. H. Chapin, Inspector, on the staff of General Roe, and president of the association, presided. He paid a tribute to the late Col. Chauncey, of the 8th Regiment, a former president of the association. He said that the fund for the monument to Maj. Gen. Josiah Porter amounted now to \$10,400, but that the matter of a site for the monument was yet to be determined. "I would plead," said Col. Chapin, "for a system or scheme of instruction which will enable young men to obtain a good military education while serving in the Guard, which will put within the reach of every one so inclined text books of the best recognized authorities at the least possible cost; that a recognized head be recommended similar to the State Board of Regents, of sufficient number to cover the needs of the Guard in every branch of military science."

A paper on the military code, prepared by Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., of the 65th Regiment, was read to the convention by the author. Col. Welch recommended that the officers of the Guard should be so familiar with the military code as to be able to find the provisions governing any question which they may be called upon to consider. Governor Roosevelt in an address stated that while drill for National Guard organizations was all-important in the armory, it must be considered as only 5 per cent. of the whole. Commanders, he said, must teach their men to live in the open and how to shoot, and in battle the men must have the fighting edge. The Code Committee recommended a number of amendments, which were adopted, and will be submitted to the Legislature. Among them is an increased allowance for light batteries and troops for horse hire. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith; first vice-president, Capt. F. A. Wells; second vice-president, Col. Franklin Bartlett; secretary, Maj. James H. Manning; treasurer, Maj. David Wilson; chaplain, Capt. William N. Dunnell. These officers were installed at Odd Fellows' hall after reading of papers.

## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Following is a list of the appropriations carried by the Army appropriation bill as completed this week:

Commanding General's office, \$1,700.

Contingencies of the Army, \$200,000.

Adjutant General's Department.—Contingent expenses, headquarters military departments, \$6,000; contingent expenses military-information division, \$6,840; United States-service schools, \$8,500; Inspector General's contingencies, \$1,000; signal service of the Army, \$97,000; telegraph and cable lines in Alaska, \$450,550.

Total pay of the Army, \$42,714,962.80.

Subsistence Department.—Subsistence of the Army, \$95,000; subsistence transport service, \$219,492.71; difference cost of rations, hospital patients, \$657,000; difference cost of rations, convalescents, \$180,000.

Quartermaster's Department.—Regular supplies, \$8,264,000; incidental expenses, \$2,400,000; horses, Cavalry and Artillery, \$750,000; barracks and quarters, \$3,000,000; transportation, Army and supplies, \$30,000,000; clothing, camp and garrison equipment, \$8,000,000; construction and repair of hospitals, \$250,000; quarters for Hospital Stewards, \$20,000; shooting galleries and ranges, \$10,000.

Medical Department.—Medical and hospital supplies, \$2,000,000; museum and library, \$5,000; library, Surgeon General, \$10,000.

Engineer's Department.—Willets Point, N. Y., Incidents, \$5,000; purchase of material, \$1,500; purchase and repair instruments, \$3,000; library engineer school, \$500; pontoon trains, \$25,000; surveyors, draftsmen, etc., \$25,000.

Ordnance Department.—Current expenses, \$300,000; manufacture ammunition, \$750,000; repairing and preserving ordnance, \$75,000; stores to fill requisitions, \$500,000; Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery equipments, \$750,000; overhauling, cleaning, etc., \$50,000; morning and evening gun, \$25,000; targets for artillery practice, \$10,000; arms for national armories, \$1,100,000; total, \$111,600,354.55.

Telegraph line in Alaska, \$450,550; roads and bridges, \$100,000.

The following provisos appear in the bill:

For the purpose of connecting Headquarters Department of Alaska, at Saint Michael, by military telegraph and cable lines with Fort Egbert, Cape Nome and other military stations in Alaska, \$450,550.

Provided, That the Regimental Sergeant Majors and Regimenal Quartermaster Sergeants of Artillery and Infantry shall have the same pay and allowances as the regimental Sergeant Majors and Regimental Quartermaster Sergeants of Cavalry.

Provided, That the addition of veterinary surgeons provided for in this bill shall be graduates of some recognized veterinary college.

Provided, Further that Junior Veterinary Surgeons shall be allowed and paid monthly the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents during the entire period of their service, in lieu of the clothing allowance of a Sergeant Major. Ten senior and ten junior Veterinary Surgeons are provided for.

Provided, That officers so traveling shall be paid seven cents per mile and no more; distances to be computed and mileage to be paid over the shortest usually traveled routes, which deduction as hereinbefore provided for such portion of any route as may be over a subsidized railroad; and payment and settlement of mileage account of officers shall be made according to distances computed over routes established and by mileage tables prepared by the Paymaster General of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War; and all payments made by Paymasters on account of mileage previous to the passage of this act, shall be settled in accordance with distance tables officially promulgated and in use at date of payment: Provided further. That in cases of journeys of 1,000 miles and over, officers who so desire may, upon application to the Quartermaster's Department, be furnished with transportation requests for the entire journey under their orders; and the cost of the through ticket obtained on such requests shall be a charge against the officer's mileage account, to be deducted by the Paymaster paying the same and turned over monthly to an authorized officer of the Quartermaster's Department: And provided further. That actual expenses only shall be paid to officers for sea travel when traveling, as herein provided for, to, from, and between our island possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans: And provided further. That when the established route of travel shall, in whole or in part, be over the line of any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, or over any of the bond-sided Pacific railroads, or over the railroad of any railroad company which by law is entitled to receive only 50 per centum of the compensation earned by such company for transportation services rendered the United States, officers traveling as herein provided for shall, for the travel over the subsidized portion of such roads, be furnished with a transportation request by the Quartermaster's Department, and the cost of the transportation so furnished shall be a charge against the officer's mileage account for such travel, to be deducted by the Paymaster who pays the account, at through rates as paid by the general public for travel over such roads.

Provided, That hereafter the pay of all officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the United States in the islands in possession or under the control of the United States, and in the Territory of Alaska, shall be increased 10 per centum for officers and 20 per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay as fixed by law in time of peace.

Provided, That such sums as may be necessary to return bodies of civilians employees of the Army as provided in this act shall be immediately available.

Provided, That hereafter the Chief of Ordnance is authorized to issue such obsolete or condemned ordnance, gun carriages and ordnance stores, as may be needed for ornamental purposes, to the Homes of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the homes to pay for transportation and such other expenses as are necessary.

Provided, That no part of the moneys so appropriated for barracks and quarters shall be paid for commutation of fuel, or for quarters to officers or enlisted men.

Provided, That \$100,000 of this sum can be used in Alaska and shall be immediately available for the construction of military roads and bridges in Alaska, and said appropriation shall be continuous until said sum shall be exhausted.

Provided, That on the application of the Governor of any State or Territory the Secretary of War is authorized to replace the Quartermaster stores which the volunteers from said State or Territory carried into the service of the United States Army during the recent war with Spain, and which have been retained by the United States, exclusive of such stores as have been allowed for in the office of the Auditor for the War Department and such award accepted by a State.

Provided, That on the application of the Governor of any State or Territory the Secretary of War is authorized to replace the ordnance and ordnance stores which the volunteers from said State or Territory carried into the service of the United States Army during the recent war with Spain, and which have been retained by the United States, exclusive of such stores as have been allowed for in the office of the Auditor for the War Department and such award accepted by a State.

Volunteers from said State or Territory carried in the service of the United States Army during the recent war with Spain and which were all retained by the United States.

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall apply for the payment of Volunteers as fully as though they formed part of the Regular Army.

A proviso in the bill also allows the use of \$55,000 for the repair and improvement of the Hot Springs Hospital.

#### GENERAL MILES LAYS A CORNER-STONE.

On Tuesday, Feb. 13, General Miles laid the cornerstone of the War Memorial Tower and Gateway at the dormitories of the University of Pennsylvania. Although the day was unpropitious, the Army and Navy were well represented and the affair went off to the satisfaction of all. General Miles made an admirable speech, which cannot well be condensed, and we are unable to make room for it as a whole. Its spirit is indicated by these quotations:

"In no other part of our country do we find so many monuments commemorative of heroic deeds and great sacrifices as in the State of Pennsylvania. On the hallowed ground of Gettysburg, where the legions of Meade won the Waterloo of America, there stand hundreds of monuments, silent witnesses of the patriotic devotion of a great people to a noble cause. One is impressed with the infinite variety of design and form, as well as with the exquisite workmanship displayed in these monuments, and they stand as eternal tributes to the skill and culture of the artists and donors, as well as to the lofty sentiment which inspired the heroes who fought and fell on that immortal field."

"This memorial is not erected to glorify the fierce earning of war, but rather to symbolize that ennobling quality which is the highest in the life of a nation. Love of country is best expressed in war by the self-sacrificing courage that inspires its heroes and patriots. Palaces and plantations, railways and marts of commerce, inexhaustible mines and perpetual and bountiful harvests, are not the true measure of a nation's greatness. It lies rather in that intangible quality which you celebrate by this noble memorial—that sentiment of patriotism which sanctifies the individual and makes a nation truly great. War in itself is most deplorable, and far be it from me to advocate an appeal to arms, except as a last resort in a righteous cause; but war in a just cause develops and strengthens a nation and brings out all that is noblest and inspiring in the human soul. While we may strive for universal peace, yet so long as mind clashes on mind, so long as material advantages weigh in the same scale with the spirit of liberty, humanity and justice, so long as oppression blocks the road to freedom, the engines of war will be the final arbitrators in the controversies of nations."

At the conclusion of the exercises a reception to General Miles and guests was held at the home of the Faculty Club, Thirty-sixth and Locust streets. In the evening a dinner was given at the University Club in honor of General Miles.

#### ENGLISH ADVANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The latest information from South Africa indicates that General Roberts has been devoting his time, since his arrival at Cape Town, to the work of preparation for active movements all along the line; organizing his troops, providing his transportation, arranging his commissariat and attending to the thousand and one details the trained soldier knows to be as essential as the actual fighting in front of the enemy. In letters and reports just arriving by mail we find official explanation of the blunders and mishaps thus far. In forwarding a report of the action at Zoutspans Drift on Dec. 13 Sir Redvers Buller makes the remark: "I suppose our officers will learn the value of scouting in time, but in spite of all one can say, up to this our men seem to blunder into the middle of the enemy and suffer accordingly." Lord Methuen explains that the battle of Modder River, Nov. 28, was a mistake due to misinformation. He thought that the Boers were somewhere else and that he would meet with no serious resistance. He was also deceived as to the depth of the Modder and Riet rivers, which were falsely represented to be fordable.

Lord Methuen tells of the difficulty of taking in flank an mounted enemy who changes front in fifteen minutes, and speaks of the great risk of failure in making front attacks in the case of a position such as lay before him at Belmont. He was committed to a frontal attack then by the Grenadier Guard losing direction in the dark. He believes he could have succeeded with a brigade of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery on his right. He laments also the absence of common shell. "Shrapnel," he writes, "does not kill men in these kopjes; it only frightens." Referring to the battle of Euslin we find him saying: "For the second time I longed for a cavalry brigade and a horse artillery battery to enable me to reap the fruits of a hard-fought action."

Sir Redvers Buller lays the responsibility for the loss of his guns at Colenso in his first attempt to cross the Tugela Dec. 15 on Col. Long, who was in command of them. He states that he personally explained to him where he wished him to come into action and with the naval guns only, as the position was not within effective range for his field guns. "Instead of this, Col. Long advanced with his batteries so fast that he left both his infantry escort and his oxen-drawn guns behind and came into action under Fort Wylie, a commanding, trebly-trenched hill, at a range of 1,200 yards, and I believe within 300 yards of the enemy's rifle pits."

Infantry escort for the rapid moving guns is proving too slow and mounted men are required. They would be as effective, however, as the old smoke producing powder in locating a battery. The English guns, with the exception of their naval guns, have been hopelessly outranged, as Lord Methuen confesses.

With increased experience, a large addition to their forces and more skilful direction the English should have greater success in the movement they have undertaken. It appears to be an attempt to turn the left flank of the Boers' position at Kimberley and its vicinity by an advance into the Orange Free State, while keeping the Boers elsewhere occupied so as to prevent them from taking advantage of their interior positions.

The English forces are now estimated at 180,600 men, not including the 8th Division or the 4th Cavalry Brigade. This force must be already seriously depleted by the necessity of maintaining order in disaffected districts, guarding lines of communication, etc., etc., and it will continue to dwindle as an advance movement progresses. The outlook for the English is more hopeful, but their troubles are not yet over. The Boers are a wily and active foe and the English movements are such as to invite a counter attack. The Boers are reported to be burning the grass in advance of the English. Water is hard to get, so that rapid movement will be beset with difficulties. The heavy baggage of the

Boers is said to have been sent from their western camps toward the Drakensberg Mountains on Monday, clearly indicating that they contemplated having to retire to the passes.

The latest advices indicate that the English have gained an initial success by the relief of Kimberley. This will force the Boers to take up new positions, a contingency they have no doubt already anticipated and provided for.

#### THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The New York "Medical Journal" of Feb. 3 published a long illustrated paper on the bubonic plague districts in India, by Drs. L. F. Barker and J. M. Flint, of Johns Hopkins University. These physicians were on their way home from the Philippines, where they had been commissioned by the university to make scientific observations on disease. When at Poona, India, they happened upon one of the severest outbreaks of the plague the Eastern Empire has experienced. They also studied the anti-plague methods in Bombay and Calcutta. From Hong Kong, they think, comes the infection that has reached Manila and Honolulu. Only the most stringent measures on the part of the American sanitary officers can prevent the outbreak of serious epidemics.

The Treasury Department has published a paper on the same subject, written by Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service. It is one of the most satisfactory of all the brief accounts of the plague that has been published. Dr. Wyman deals first with the history of the plague. Historians have mentioned outbreaks supposed to have been those of plague as having occurred at varying intervals ever since the times of the most ancient Egyptian kings. Its home was considered to be the northern part of Africa. Ordinarily it was confined to the so-called "plague belt," but again and again it has overrun Asia and Europe. Its recent appearance in Santos was the first instance of its spread to the Western Hemisphere. Dr. Wyman discusses in a masterly way the etiology of the disease, its modes of transmission, its bacteriology, its clinical phenomena and various modes of treatment.

Vaccination against the plague has been somewhat hampered in India by the objection of vegetarians to animal virus. Maj. W. B. Bannerman, of the Indian medical service, has announced that his experiments have resulted in the discovery of a vaccine made from wheat that has proved efficacious and that can be recommended to all vegetarians. It is said that for rabbits at least, the wheat peptone vaccine is as effective as that prepared from meat peptone.

#### \* MORE STAFF OFFICERS NEEDED.

In order to ensure the efficient performance of staff duties in the Philippine Islands the Secretary of War has recently requested all of the chiefs of staff in the War Department to submit to him estimates of the additional number of officers which they think necessary for duty with the 8th Army Corps. Reports have of late been received from nearly all of the ranking officers in the various staff departments of the Department of the Pacific, showing conclusively the immediate necessity for increasing the number of officers serving in the staff, both in Manila and in the field. Casualties in battle, combined with the severe climatic conditions of the island, have so depleted the staff that at present there are not enough to efficiently perform the arduous duties falling upon the 8th Army Corps.

The call for officers of the Medical Department is most urgent. Although the Surgeon General has recently ordered forty Acting Assistant Surgeons to Manila, the force is still entirely too small to capable and successfully administer necessary medical attendance to the troops. General Sternberg is advertising in many of the medical journals of the country for civil physicians to go to the Philippine Islands in the capacity of Acting Assistant Surgeons. If the Army is to be continued at its present size it will certainly be imperative to provide for a large increase in the Medical Department.

The Subsistence, Quartermaster's and Pay Departments are also greatly in need of additional experienced officers in the Philippines. These Departments are continuing to successfully perform their duties, but the officers stationed in the islands are overworked and should be reinforced.

The Secretary of War, with his usual rapid grasp of the situation, is taking immediate steps to relieve the strained state of affairs in the staff. As soon as he has definitely ascertained the exact number of officers required in each Department orders will be issued sending additional officers to Manila. It may be necessary, on account of the small number of available staff officers stationed in this country, to detach some from Cuba or Puerto Rico and order them to the Philippines.

The Naval Order of the United States has issued a charter to the California Commandery, which has elected the following officers for 1900: Commander, Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N.; vice-commander, Pelham Warren Ames, late U. S. N.; recorder, Ensign Charles Paine Welch, U. S. N., retired; treasurer, Worthington Ames; registrar, Lieut. Jeremiah Cutler Burnett, U. S. N., retired; historian, William Russell Hathaway; chaplain, Rev. Walter Gilbert Isaacs, U. S. N.; members of council, W. F. McNutt, H. Z. Howard, F. R. Wall, Capt. L. J. Allen, Comdr. J. C. Morong, Comdr. C. W. Rae, Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, L. H. Turner, L. E. Cherry; other charter members, C. P. Bagg, A. F. Dill, H. E. Jewett, H. T. Mayo, U. Sebree, C. H. Smitten, G. L. P. Stone, T. S. Thompson. The California Commandery is empowered to receive and act on applications for membership in the order from those eligible residing in States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, where commanderies are not yet established.

The Army Officers' Athletic Association passed the following resolutions recently at West Point: Whereas, Mrs. Charles W. Foster has tendered the Army Officers' Athletic Association the sum of \$1,000 for the purpose of establishing certain prizes in loving memory of her son, the late Lieut. Pierce Currier Foster, U. S. A. Whereas, We fully sympathize with the spirit in which the offer is made, and deeply feel, ourselves, the loss of a brother officer. Resolved, That the Army Officers' Athletic Association accept with sincere thanks the generous gift of Mrs. Foster; that in compliance with her desire the money so received shall be known as "The Pierce Currier Foster Memorial Fund," and that the interest therefrom shall be used for the purchase of two prizes annually, to be awarded to the two most successful contestants in the indoor gymnastic contests, in which Lieut. Foster excelled during his cadetship.

#### STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

##### ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y. Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, Puerto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Cuba; D, Dept. of California; E and F, Manila.

##### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russel, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila; P, I; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Manila.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, E, D, H and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Arecibo; B, Adjuntas, P. R.; C, Humacao; F, San Juan; G, Alburquerque; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, E, Nuevitas, Cuba; G, I, K, L, M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; F and H, Cleto de Ayala, Cuba; A, B, C, D, Ft. Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I and K, Fort Duchesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; D and F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; II and J, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Hdgs. and Troops A and C, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, Mayari; I, K and D, Holguin; L and M, Bayamo, Cuba; E, Fort Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Ringgold, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.

##### ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Headquarters, C, M, Sullivan Island, S. C.; A, Egmont Key, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and N, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Barracks, La.; E, Manila; F, Fort Scriven, Twbee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters, A\*, F\*, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; B and E, Fort Monroe, Va.; C, Fort Scriven, Tybee Island, Ga.; D, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

3d Art.—Hdgs. and A, Angel Island, Cal.; C\*, I and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F, Fort Riley, G, H, K and L, Manila, P, I, M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; N, Acatrala Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F\*, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; A and K, Fort Washington, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, C, H, K and N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B, M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; A, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D\*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F, Manila.

6th Art.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D\*, F, G\*, H, L, M, N and O, Manila; I, K, Camp McKinley, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, C\*, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, N. Y.; M\* and O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Terry N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

\*Light batteries.

##### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D and M, Pasa Caballo, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, F, G and H (the depot battalion), Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad Cuba; L, Calabria, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; band and headquarters staff, Cos. F and G, Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba; A, Cristo, Cuba; B, Baracoa, Cuba; C, Songo, Cuba; D, El Caney, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; H, Guantanamo, Cuba. There is a mounted detachment of immunes from the different companies in Santiago, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, C and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, Fort McPherson, Ga.; E and F, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Columbus Barracks, O; D, San Carlos, A. T.; I, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; D, E, F, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and B, D, E, I, K and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G and H at Ponce, P. R.; Mayaguez, P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; L, Lares; C, San Sebastian.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—At Manila.

14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, D, C, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L, and M, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

16th Inf.—At Manila.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—At Manila.

19th Inf.—At Manila.

20th Inf.—At Manila.

21st Inf.—At Manila.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—At Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The headquarters of the following volunteer regiments are at Manila, where mail should be addressed: 11th Cav.; 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Inf.

Puerto Rican Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, San Juan, P. R.; A, Mayaguez; B, Ponce.

The Boston "Globe" publishes the following from its correspondent at Iloilo: "It has just been discovered that three Massachusetts soldiers of the 26th Regiment, U. S. V., have been tortured to death by insurgents. The men were Dennis Hayes, William Dugan and Michael Tracy, privates, of Co. F, Capt. William M. Tuthery. They remained behind the column at Calinag in November last to get a tuba, and refused to accompany the corporal sent by Capt. Tuthery to bring them along. They were captured by the insurgents hanging on the rear of the column, and were tortured cruelly and murdered in the public plaza at Calinag, the action being countenanced by the Spanish priest. The priest has since left his parish for the mountains. When the men remained behind they had with them their full equipment of arms and ammunition, which was captured."

## STATE TROOPS.

A battalion of the 12th New York, consisting of Cos. C, D, F and I, in command of Lieut. Col. Seiter, will hold a drill review and dance at the armory on Feb. 21, and officers and men are in hopes of equaling the standard of excellence shown by the regiment during its recent review by Governor Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island, father of Col. George Rathbone Dyer, who commands the 12th. It is also worthy of notice that Col. Dyer is probably the youngest Colonel commanding a regiment in the New York National Guard, and it is entirely due to his services as Major during the whole of the campaign of the 12th New York Inf. during the war with Spain that he rose to his present position. The regiment is recruiting quite rapidly with first-class material, and is making excellent progress.

The National Lancers of Boston, Mass., Capt. Neal, will hold its Military Levee at the armory on Feb. 21.

## ONE ON ADMIRAL WATSON.

The Navy officer likes his little joke, and must be especially delighted by an unintentional joke like the one the newspapers say was played on Admiral Watson and the Navy Department recently. As the story is told, Samuel F. Long, of Hartsville, Pa., has a son, S. F. Long, Jr., who is a yeoman in the Navy, and was reported hurt in the accident on the *Wheeling* at Hong Kong. The Navy Department had not made very pressing inquiries as to the sailor's condition, and was therefore astonished to receive the following cable message from Admiral Watson:

"Long of *Wheeling* seriously burned about face and hands; doing well."

It appears that the anxious father cabled the Admiral for particulars on hearing of his son's injury, and to save cable tolls signed his message "Long." The Admiral thought it was from the Secretary of the Navy, and hastened to ascertain the sailor's condition and telegraph the news to Washington at Government expense.

The U. S. transport *Sheridan*, which sailed from Seattle, Wash., with forage for the horses in the Philippines, arrived safely at Nagasaki, Feb. 10, after a very rough passage across the Pacific.

The U. S. transport *Columbia* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 10, 30 days from Manila in ballast.

The resolutions adopted at the instance of General Curtis Guild, Jr., by Boston's Chamber of Commerce, pleading the necessity for an increase of artillery, have served to accentuate the interest and honest endeavor of the patriotic and farseeing citizens and press of New England in the matter of seacoast defence.

Lieut. J. H. Scott, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, was presented with a handsome sword by a number of his friends in Philadelphia, on Feb. 5, at the university. Lieut. Scott particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Cardenas, on May 11, 1898, when he was executive officer of the United States revenue cutter *Hudson*, which went to the rescue of the torpedo boat *Winslow* and towed her out of danger. During the thickest of the fight, when the rescue was attempted, Lieut. Scott exhibited unusual coolness by standing on the deck of his ship and directing his men. While on the revenue bark *Chase* he jumped overboard in the harbor of Lisbon, Portugal, and rescued Q. M. John Mountain. One day in January, 1891, when the *Woodbury* was cruising to the eastward, with the thermometer below zero, a large three-masted schooner was observed to be grounded on a ledge of rocks. The crew had reached the rocks and were waving frantically for help. Capt. Fenner called for volunteers. Among the foremost to respond was Lieut. Scott. When the dory, in a fearful sea, reached the rocks, its occupants dared not run up close, and after a couple of ineffectual attempts to heave a line, suddenly Scott, securing the line around his waist, sprang overboard, before any one in the boat knew what he was about. Shouting to pay the line out, young Scott was dashed upon the rocks, and seized by the imprisoned sailors. He was badly stunned, but had gained his point by getting the line to the rocks. Another line was hauled up from the boat, and one by one the sailors jumped clear of the rocks and were hauled into the dory. Lieut. Scott is now on the revenue cutter *Gresham*. He is a brother of Capt. Wm. Sanders Scott, who is on General Leonard Wood's staff. He comes of good military stock, as his uncle, General W. W. Sanders, served with the Army of the Potomac and was brevetted three times for gallantry on the field. His grandfather, Maj. John Sanders, of the Engineer Corps, was twice brevetted for gallantry in the Mexican War.

## MORE NAVY OFFICERS NEEDED.

Secretary Long has transmitted to the Senate an interesting communication replying to certain questions of the Naval Committee regarding the number of officers of the Navy now ready for service should all the ships of the Navy be put in commission within thirty days. As already stated in the Army and Navy Journal, this reply shows the Navy is short several hundred officers. Secretary Long explains that the Navy is so shorthanded in officers and men that new vessels nearly ready for service cannot be put into commission without withdrawing other ships from active duty and even then the new vessels, like those now commissioned, must go to sea with complements too small for efficient service. His reply states that the ships now in commission are officered by 1,062 officers, with 14,906 enlisted men. The full complement would be 1,272 officers and 22,181 men. Each of the big ships, *Kearsarge*, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin will need at least 460 men, but the records of the Department indicate that there is not one man to spare for either of these vessels. The committee asked to be informed what could be done toward officering those ships that could be placed in commission within thirty days should an emergency arise, and the report explains that 212 officers are required for the ships, making a total of 1,484 officers to man the ships now in commission and the extra vessels to be commissioned within thirty days.

For those vessels it would take more than thirty days to have ready and for those under construction, 868 officers and 10,298 men would be required, bringing the grand total of enlisted men to 32,933 and officers 3,084. The reports add that there are sixty-one ships authorized and under construction. If they were all put in commission as fast as completed there would be required an increase of officers in the various grades as follows: Rear Admirals, 4; Captains, 28; Commanders, 10; Lieutenant Commanders, 91; junior line officers, 432; medical officers, 38; pay officers, 38, and warrant officers, 226, or a total increase of 867 officers.

The remedy to be desired by the Navy Department is an increase of 100 cadets at Annapolis each year and the graduation completely of the cadets after a regular five-year course without the additional requirements of two years' sea service.

The following extract is a contribution to the canteen discussion which may surprise some of our temperance friends. As we have never made any comparisons of the kind, we cannot say how much of truth there is in the percentages, but we are constrained to observe that the total number of deaths used as a basis is rather small for such weighty conclusions. The extract is from the Indian Medical Record for Dec. 20, 1899, and says that 4,234 deaths collected by the British Medical Association, were divided for reference into five classes—nameley, a, total abstainers; b, habitually temperate; c, careless drinkers; d, free drinkers; e, habitual drunkards. The ages of death of those in each class were registered, together with the cause and the average of death for each class computed with the following result: Total abstainers lived on an average 51.22 years. Habitually temperate lived on an average 62.13 years. Careless drinkers lived on an average 59.67 years. Free drinkers lived on an average 57.59 years. Habitual drunkards lived on an average 52.03 years. This corresponds to the well-known ratio of mortality in the deadly west coast of Africa—where it is held that temperate persons have the lowest death rate, tipplers the next lowest, while the death rate of total abstainers is greater than either.

Judge Advocate General Lemly, on Feb. 16 rendered a decision that the Secretary of the Navy has no discretion under existing laws or under paragraph 6 of the Personnel act to excuse any engineer officer from transfer to duties of the line. The Personnel act provided that engineer officers who were in the Navy during the Civil War are exempt from line duty. Such duty is optional with engineer officers who graduated prior to 1882, but engineer officers graduating after that date are required by act to take examination for line service. An officer of the last class appealed to the Secretary of the Navy to be excused from such examination, but the decision of the Judge Advocate is that the Secretary has no discretion in the matter.

An important statement was made by Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons, namely, that the vacancies the war had made among the officers would be partly filled by promotion from the ranks. This means the democratization of the British Army.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Feb. 12.

Adjutant General, Washington: Deaths.—Drowned—Feb. 4, Wesley Randall, A; Feb. 5, Arlington Tucker, 48th Inf., Rio San Juan, Malaria Fever—Dec. 6, William H. Erwin, A, 4th Cav.; Jan. 18, George H. Walteram, I, 38th Inf.; Feb. 4, John F. Bellman, Corporal, C, 27th Inf. Dysentery—Feb. 3, Asst. Surg. Braithwaite, S. Bliley, Jr., U. S. A.; Jan. 31, John H. Cookley, K, 34th Inf.; Feb. 2, Zade E. Kitchen, M, 17th Inf. Variola—Jan. 25, Willis H. Street, G, 36th Inf.; Feb. 2, Preston R. Beck, H, 26th Inf.; Feb. 10, Leonard Hobby, M, 36th Inf. Concussion of Brain—Feb. 1, Louis O. Nelson, G, 12th Inf. Abscess Liver—Feb. 3, James E. Sullivan, C, 19th Inf. Organic Heart Lesion—Feb. 5, Maurice Cain, A, 22d Inf. Nephritis—Feb. 6, Willie Olige, M, 32d Inf. Peritonitis—Feb. 7, Percy Leadbeater, Corporal, band, 13th Inf. Sarcoma of Stomach—Feb. 4, James Maloney, 28th Inf. Gunshot, accidental—Dec. 23, Christy Underhill, Corporal, B, 32d Inf.; Jan. 31, Lewis Whalen, A, 49th Inf.

OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 14.

Secretary of Navy, Washington: Gen. Kobb gives great and well earned credit to Rodgers and naval part combined expedition to southern Luzon, Catanduanes, Samar and Leyte for its unqualified success. Rodgers commands Moore, commanding Helena; Gilpin, commanding Mariveles; Reynolds, Oliver, Moore, Castlemain and Cadet Evans; Gilpin wounded by fragments Colt gun mechanism interior explosion, Feb. 1, during capture *Macan*. Nearly ready for duty.

WATSON.

Manila, Feb. 15.

Adjutant General, Washington: Bases left to-day with two regiments and battery of artillery on transports for San Miguel Bay, Province of Camarines Sur, to move on Nueva Caceras and towns in that section. The road east from Atimonan through the Province of Tayabas is not practicable for troops. The insurgents in Camarines show considerable activity, and make attacks on our troops along the southeastern coast of Luzon Island. It is reported that they hold several hundred Spanish and a few American prisoners in the vicinity of Nueva Caceras. Kobb with two regiments occupies the southeastern extremity of Luzon from Tobacco on the north to Donsel on the south; also all important points of the islands of Catanduanes, Samar and Leyte. The conditions throughout the Philippines are gradually improving. All coasting vessels are now engaged in transporting merchandise and products. The Ladrones element is troublesome in all the islands and keeps troops very actively engaged.

OTIS.

Adjutant General, Washington: Death report for Feb. 14: Santa Clara, William C. Witt, Hosp. Corps, malignant jaundice, died on 14th.

WOOD.

Secretary of Navy, Washington: Cape Engano Light re-established and burning since Jan. 29.

WATSON.

A Ladysmith correspondent of the London "Leader" says: "I wonder how many persons realize what a bombardment by modern siege guns means. They are mounted five or six miles from the town, and unless you happen to see the flash, the shell and the report reach you almost simultaneously. Again, too, the artillery of to-day is such an exact science that there is no need for the gun to be within sight of the object it is intended to hit. Many of the pieces in the battery against us are 100 yards down the slope behind the hill from which they are firing, and have dummy earthworks on the sky line to deceive our gunners."

The British military programme, as announced by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, provides for an army a little short of 600,000 men, rearmed with the most modern weapons, including a huge increase in artillery. Dependence is still to be placed on volunteering, and there is no thought of conscription, the country is assured. It is intended to add twelve battalions to the infantry and enough artillery to provide for two more corps. Also to increase the engineer battalion and the Army Service Corps. Of the total, 200,000 will be regulars and 405,000 auxiliaries.

Three members of the Royal Canadians slept on post at Modder River, but were not sentenced to death as reported. The Sergeant in charge was severely reprimanded, a private admonished and another sentenced to eight days' imprisonment. A resident of Ladysmith has been sentenced to a year at hard labor for circulating false reports.

Buck & Mehlbach, of 106 Chambers street, New York, make a specialty of Whitman English and German saddles and equestrian goods. This firm are working their factory overtime at present, to fill special orders from the English Government for saddles, etc., to be used in the war now going on in South Africa."

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## BIRTHS.

GUTHRIE.—At Portsmouth, Va., Feb. 8, 1900, to the wife of P. A. Surg. J. N. Guthrie, U. S. N., a son.

PENCE.—To the wife of Lieut. W. P. Pence, a daughter, at Fort Hancock, N. J., Feb. 14, 1900.

## MARRIED.

GARDNER-SMITH.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31, 1900, Lieut. R. F. Gardner, 3d U. S. Art., to Miss Harriet Louise Smith.

LATHAM-GAMBLE.—Lieut. Aaron L. Gamble to Miss Georgiana Latham, Feb. 10, 1900, at Lincoln, Ill. Miss Latham is the daughter of the late Col. Robert B. Latham, of Lincoln, Ill.

## DIED.

BURR.—At Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 7, 1900, Judge G. W. Burr, father of Capt. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

FISHER.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1900, Mary Ethel, sister of Capt. Henry Fisher, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Major and Surgeon, U. S. V.

HIGLEY.—At Manila, P. I., Feb. 3, 1900, of dysentery, 1st Lieut. Brainard Higley, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

KEY.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1900, Judge D. M. Key, father of Lieut. A. L. Key, U. S. N.

LEWIS.—At Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8, 1900, Col. John Randolph Lewis, U. S. A., retired.

MARKHAM.—At the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 8, 1900, Carpenter Benjamin F. Markham, U. S. N.

SHAW.—At Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1900, Mary Keith Shaw, wife of Gen. A. D. Shaw, Commander in Chief Grand Army of the Republic.

THOMPSON.—At Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 9, 1900, Hon. Richard W. Thompson, former Secretary of the Navy.

VARNUM.—At Varnum Elms, Dracut, Mass., Feb. 12, 1900, Mary Louise Varnum, aged 29, daughter of Wm. Parker Varnum, and niece of Mrs. Eaton, wife of Comdr. J. G. Eaton, U. S. N.

WELLS.—At Palmyra, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1900, Gen. Henry Horatio Wells, a distinguished officer of Michigan troops during the Civil War.

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## WANTS TO SERVE UNCLE SAM.

This is a copy verbatim et literatim of an application received at the Norfolk Navy Yard:

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 25, 1899.

Application for Examination as to my qualifications to fill a position as a sub building Inspector; I have never served in that capacity, but have acted as a building inspector; and have done in the last 22 years about \$2,000,000 worth of business mostly in contracting and building. My residence is in the U. S. A. where ever I can find paying employment but have been in Portsmouth and pt. Norfolk the most of thee time for the last two years; My age is 40? I never make a habit of indulging in intoxicating drinks; I never have met any one that I thought know any more about the building business than I do; Yours very Truly

Now Gentlemen if the above statement is sufficient to test my knowledge for the position, and you feel at liberty to do so, please answer the following questions; I never have acted as an inspector for buildings for less than \$5 per day and expences, but would except that position at \$3 per day if I could act independently and without to much dictation; Does the \$3 per day have to cover all expences; Is thair any Traveling to do; does the party have to be vaccinated; about what hour would you require me at the yard; about what will be expected of me in filling the position.

## NAPOLEON DRUNK.

In the second instalment of Dr. O'Meara's hitherto unpublished "Talks with Napoleon" at St. Helena, it is reported that, having a pain in his side, the ex-Emperor asked his physician to show him where his liver was situated; and the latter, in some remarks on the causes of inflammation of that organ, mentioned intoxication as one of them. Thereupon Napoleon remarked: "Then I ought not to have it, as I never was drunk but once in my life; and that was twenty-four years ago, at Nice. I drank three bottles of Burgundy, and was completely drunk. O, how sick I was the next day! I wonder how a man who once gets drunk can ever think of doing it again. Such headache, vomiting, and general sickness; I was nearly dead for two days."

Capt. De Malleray, 48th Regiment of the French line, concludes in the current issue of the "Revue des Revues" a series of articles on the British Army. "To sum up," he says, "the British Army strikes me as an engine of war of an antiquated pattern. It may best be compared, in my opinion, with a sort of contrivance that is half a machine, half a tool of very ancient and curious design, and brilliant and ornate enough in its appearance to flatter the vanity of its opulent possessor. The British Army looks better, and is a greater delight to the eyes, than any other army that exists. But when its mechanism is studied the enchantment ceases." This mechanism, Capt. De Malleray declares, is made up of an unworkable medley of old methods and new, of brand new modern improvements associated with out-of-date appliances, contrivances and traditions.

## THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An American commercial traveler, F. W. Nash, who is familiar with South Africa, says: "The English made a fatal mistake at the outset of the war in attempting to fight in Natal. It is all hills, the most mountainous, barren, desolate country in the world. Every kopje is a natural fortification just suited to the Boers' style of fighting. I predicted that it would cost the lives of forty thousand Englishmen to drive the Boers back. You can see how near I came to it, and now the English have given up the attempt. The English are peculiar. They won't accept advice from any one, and they are woefully slow to give up old ways. In machinery they are manufacturing the same kind that they did twenty-five years ago, and claiming that it is better than the American product upon which improvements have been made every year. General Joubert, or 'Slick Pete,' as he is known in South Africa, has been fighting on his own ground, and in his own way, and the English have been letting him do it. The proper point of attack for the English is at Modder River, where Methuen was defeated because of a lack of sufficient force. The country at this point consists of veids, something like our Western prairies. Water is abundant, which is a great thing in a land where water is generally scarce and an army cannot go except in certain places because of its lack. I see that the English are to attempt a passage in the south of the Orange Free State. This will prove as fatal as the attempted passage through Natal, because it is just the same kind of country."

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" thus sums up the situation in South Africa: "Sir Redvers Buller's Army is in Natal and that of Lord Methuen in the west. In each case a river crosses the main line of railway, with bridges wrecked by the Boers. Each commander is pushing forward to the relief of an invested town, and finds himself confronted by a numerically superior force of Boers entrenched on a position of great natural strength. Each has made an attack on the enemy's position, and in each case unfortunately the assailants have been outwitted by the craft of the Boers. The position of the enemy in each case, moreover, carries the parallel still farther. They both lie between two British forces, the one invested, the other coming to its relief."

The Boer position in Natal extends for over sixteen miles along a ridge or chain of hills on the north bank of Tugela, with Colenso in the center, Inkklane mountain on one flank and Springfield on the other. The line is not continuous, these several positions being held by detachments connected by movable columns in the rear of the lines, thus permitting a rapid concentration on any threatened point. This position is thoroughly entrenched, and a line of rail has been carried around Ladysmith to connect with their base of supplies in the Transvaal. Barbed wire fencing is reported to be used in their entrenchments. Springfield is on a tributary of the upper Tugela, sixteen miles due west from Sir Redvers Buller's headquarters at Chieveley. Previous to his advance across the Tugela the flanks of General Buller on the railway were protected by strong positions held at Estcourt, Weston and Pietermaritzburg. Lord Methuen's position is more perilous, with both

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flanks threatened and a long line of communication in the rear to guard. On his left in a commando on the lower Riet towards Griqualand West and on the right a Boer force of unknown strength, holding Jacobsdal, in the Free State, ten miles east of Modder River Station. The railway from the Riet to the Orange River is open over its entire extent of fifty miles to incursions from the Free State, in spite of posts maintained at Belmont and Enslin.

In the case of the Boers between Lord Methuen and Kimberley, where Methuen attacked them, their flanks were protected from turning movements, the right by the Modder and the left by the Riet, where it flows from the east. In addition to this main position, the right section of the Boer lines, barring the direct approach, lay behind the Riet, westwards of Modder River Station. The main position was practically impregnable and unassailable except by gun and rifle fire.

The "Gazette" ascribes the small losses of the British in the fight at Modder River to the use of the khaki uniform, but principally to the absence of an assault pushed home, with ever-shortening range, and those rushes to the front that expose the assailants to the full blast of the hail of rifle bullets, at a time moreover when the fire of the covering guns is necessarily silent, least friends should suffer as well as foes. It may be said that on the whole the destructive effects of the fire of modern rifles on an attacking force fall short of those predicted for them.

General French, of the English Army, has undertaken some raiding into the enemy's country, but our experience in the Rebellion does not indicate that much is to be gained from this form of attack. It annoys an enemy, but no permanent result follows.

The excellent practice of the British naval guns in the field is ascribed to telescopic sights.

A correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette" at Modder River says: "Our losses all along the line have been caused by frontal attacks over flat bare fields of fire up to entrenched positions bristling with magazine rifles. At Graspan the naval brigade, about 300 strong, got through, but at a cost of 100 casualties, and to me the miracle is how a single one of us escaped."

The Royal Engineers are said to be thoroughly up-to-date and the British commissariat is described as excellent in quality and service.

The worst tyranny of whites in South Africa has never equalled that displayed by the blacks toward one another, and now while the whites are disputing the black man is having his innings. He may be seen in South Africa calmly pursuing his ordinary vocations, indifferent to the results of a war in which he has no part.

An officer present at Tala Hill reports that the attack of the Royal Irish Fusiliers had to be suspended owing to the leaders being struck by the English shrapnel. This experience of being killed or wounded by the fire from our guns in the rear of the advancing line was not an uncommon one during the Rebellion, and it was always demoralizing.

#### REMAK ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. F. McL.—We are informed that the name of Francis B. McLaughlin is not found on the records at Washington among those who have enlisted in the Army or Navy.

S. C. S.—A soldier who has served honestly and faithfully in the Army can enlist in the Navy as a Trumpeter. A musician of the first class in the Navy receives \$32 per month, and of the second class \$30, and Buglers \$30. The pay of a Bandmaster is \$52 per month. An assignment to a vessel would be made immediately and you would have to enlist for four years. A band is now forming for the U. S. S. Kearsarge. Enlistments can be made at Navy Yards or special recruiting offices. It might be well in your case to write the office of the Secretary of the Navy in your case to write the office of the Secretary of the Navy for reply.

J. A. N. asks, to whom should I apply for information concerning the Army Transports in regard to carrying civil passengers from New York to Puerto Rico. Answer.—Superintendent of Army Transport Service, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York city.

H. E. F.—So far as we can judge from your statement you have been paid all the allowance for transportation you are entitled to. The Paymaster you name has been known to us for over 35 years and is not likely to make a mistake.

S.—We think you refer to the cant saying in old Army times:

"Majors know nothing and do nothing.  
Captains know everything and do nothing.  
Lieutenants know nothing but do everything."

BATTERY SAILOR.—Under the circumstances you recite your English comrade would undoubtedly be subject to arrest for desertion should he set foot in England. No matter whether he is now a soldier in the United States Army and a citizen of the United States. The British Government would not recognize that.

S. H. T.—Gen. Fitz-John Porter is living and resides at Morristown, N. J.

E. F. F.—(1) How is the color, escorted by the color guard to the Color Company's parade grounds, received by the latter? Answer.—The colors are received with a present by the Color Company. (2) Is it necessary before proceeding with the roll call to give the command "Prepare for roll call, March"? Answer.—Yes. Rear rank falls back to 30 inches.

J. M. S.—The battle of Mars-la-Tour was fought on Aug. 16, 1870, from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. The German forces engaged numbered 63,000 men. The French forces 113,500. German loss, killed and wounded, was 14,830, or 22.4 per cent. The French loss was 11,460, or 9.4 per cent. The German infantry lost 25.2 per cent., cavalry 12 per cent., and Artillery 14.9 per cent. The French Grenadier regiment lost 51 per cent.; 32d Inf., 52 per cent.; 57th Inf., 74.75 per cent. of officers, and 45 per cent. of men. The siege of Metz lasted from Aug. 20 to Oct. 27, 1870. The German Army numbered 197,000 men; the French 173,000; German loss, 5,800 men, killed, wounded and missing. We have no exact figures of the French loss. The battle of Gaines Mill was fought July 21, 1862, from 2 p. m. until dark. Only one of McClellan's corps, that of Porter, was engaged, his force being 20,000 men. Jackson's force is estimated at 55,000 men. Jackson lost 8,000 and Porter 6,000 men. There is some discrepancy in figures between Confederate and Union historians. Fredericksburg was fought

Dec. 11-15, 1862. The corps of Sumner and Hooker, of Burnside's Army, numbering 67,910 men, were actively engaged. Franklin's corps of 47,000 men did not take an active part in the fight, owing to a mistake of orders. Burnside's loss in killed and wounded was 10,884. Lee had 20,000 men in action and lost 4,201, killed and wounded. The campaign of Stone's River was fought Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863. Rosecrans had an Army of 48,400 men and lost 9,832, killed and wounded. Bragg's force was 57,712, and his loss was 9,230. There was no battle at Cedar Grove. There were battles or skirmishes at Cedar Mountain, Va.; Cedar Run, Va.; Cedar Springs, Va.; Cedar Keys, Fla., and Cedar Bluff, Colorado. Gen. Shafter in the operations against Santiago, embracing the actions at San Juan, El Caney and Aguares, July 1-3, and actions around Santiago, July 10-12, 1898, had a force of 859 officers and 17,358 men. Killed, 22 officers and 222 men; wounded, 92 officers and 1,288 men.

SIN SAXON.—Address as follows: Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th U. S. Inf., Manila, P. I.; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vol., Havana, Cuba; Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. Vol., Havana, Cuba; Brig. Gen. Charles King, P. O. Box 735, Milwaukee, Wis.; Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., Hong Kong, China; Capt. Benj. F. Lamberton, U. S. N., Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; Capt. J. B. Coghill, U. S. N., Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.; Capt. Chas. E. Clark, U. S. N., Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

C. B. PIPER asks: (1) In the command "Right forward, fours right" are the rifles brought to right shoulder, if standing at an order, at word "forward" or "right" (fours right), i. e., is this command treated as one or two preparatory commands? Answer.—At the words "fours right" treat as one command. (2) In the about face, are the two feet placed upon the floor simultaneously or the left foot one count after right? Answer.—The left foot is placed by the side of the right on the completion of the about. (3) In any facing, with arms, is the gun brought to the floor at the same time as the feet, or one count after? Answer.—As soon as the facing is completed the piece is brought to the order.

E. McM. M.—The Astor Battery saw service in the Philippines. It was not on duty in either Cuba or Puerto Rico.

H. M.—The 2d Virginia Regiment went to Florida, but no further.

L. L. R.—The wives of Army and Navy officers are not allowed to go on transports to Manila. The only way they can reach the islands is by commercial steamships. Gen. Otis is opposed to having them come owing to lack of proper provision for their comfort and other reasons.

W. C. J.—The next vacancy at West Point for the first district of Vermont will occur in 1902.

L. H. D. asks: (1) What are the proper tactics and drill regulations to be used for Naval Militia, and where can they be obtained? (2) Do the commissioned officers of Naval Militia wear the U. S. Navy Regulation uniform with the State's insignia or not; if not what is the proper undress uniform for commissioned officers of State Naval Militia? Answer.—(1) The proper tactics and drill regulations are those used by the U. S. Navy. They can be obtained by writing to the Navy Department. (2) Commissioned officers of the Naval Militia wear the U. S. Navy Regulation service dress uniform, with the State insignia on the anchor if he is a line officer; if a staff officer, the insignia should be on the corps device.

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## STILTS FOR ARMY USES.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" reports that a novel contrivance for getting over the ground quickly is being actually tested by the French infantry. Non-commissioned officers and men of the 34th Infantry Regiment have been practicing on stilts with excellent results. They were able to move at a great pace, and to lay a military telegraph line more rapidly than can be done by soldiers similarly employed on horseback. The ease with which they covered the ground with giant strides, planting the posts and fitting the wires has excited considerable comment in Europe. The soldiers on stilts, selected from the regiment stationed at Mont de Marsan, raced along the banks of the Adour as quickly as horses, placing posts and wire on their way. There was no difficulty when the men had acquired the art of walking six feet above the ground, and they were able to do the work in a very efficient manner.

The idea of utilizing stilts in the Army has evidently been taken from the adept use of stilts made by the peasant shepherds in the Department of Landes, France, where tourists have often been surprised at the agility displayed in the following of flocks in morass and marsh lands by means of stilts. It is a sight worth a trip to Landes to observe the weird figures skimming over the ground on their lanky wooden legs outlined on a distant hill like a sandhill crane. These peasants are so expert that their hands are free. The foot rests on a projection of the pole, which is also firmly strapped to the wearer's leg.

Prof. Ogden Doremus, of New York city, recommends the use of phosphate of ammonia to render wearing apparel, curtains and other starched goods, as well as furniture, non-inflammable.

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The experience of the British Admiralty in enlisting men for service afloat coincides closely with that of our Navy Department during the war with Spain. It is found that but little difficulty is found in obtaining recruits for the Engineer force, but of those examined for enlistment at least 90 per cent. of those failing to pass are rejected for either varicose veins or unsound teeth. It was found that the latter cause for rejection was especially prevalent in what may be termed the "Sugar Districts" of the country. In New Orleans and generally throughout the South the bad teeth prevailed to a remarkable extent, yet it is a singular fact that the Southern negroes have the finest teeth as a rule.

Advises from Corunna state that the report that a French torpedo boat had founded off Cape Finisterre was incorrect. The vessel lost was the British steamer Turret, which was previously abandoned.

The British Naval authorities have given instructions that sub-caliber practice with great guns shall form a part of the drills among the recruits en route for the seat of war. Towing targets will be employed.

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Advises from Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, announce that the Russian Government has shipped to the United States from Russia every bit of ordnance that will be required to arm the cruiser now being finished for it at the yards of the Messrs. Cramp at Philadelphia, Pa.

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## A PHILIPPINE "LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN."

A Manila correspondent of the New York "Herald" writing from Manila under date of Dec. 29, tells of General Gregorio del Pilar's last fight above the clouds—a sort of Lookout Mountain affair in far-off Luzon. The battle took place at Tilad Pass, where the trail crosses the big cordilleras from Ilocos Sur to Lepanto province. The correspondent says: "It was in many respects the crowning achievement of the war. How stubbornly contested the position was may be seen from the fact that a small force of insurgents held back a battalion of Texans for nearly five hours, and how loyal and devoted the Filipinos were is told by the grim record that they left behind them. There were fifty-two killed and wounded out of sixty. These sixty were men picked from Aguinaldo's own bodyguard, and were selected because of their devotion to their leader and for their marksmanship."

The alleged offer of certain Alexandria capitalists looking to the removal of the well-known Trigg Company's shipbuilding and engine plant from Richmond to Alexandria has not been made directly to the Trigg Company, but will be duly considered when the time comes for action in the matter. The natural pride taken in the matter by the people of Richmond is suffi-

ficient for the assertion that Alexandria will find it no easy task to effect the move contemplated.

Another Rumor—"It is reported that England and Germany are negotiating a secret deal." "What is the nature of it?" "They say England has offered to trade two islands for a strategist."—Puck.

The returns of our militia forces for 1899, just transmitted to Congress, show a grand total of 10,343,152 men available for military duty, running from 5,000 for Alaska to 800,000 for New York and 912,964 for Pennsylvania. Ohio has 650,000, Indiana 500,000 and Massachusetts, 453,537. The organized militia number 7,521 officers and 98,818, a total of 106,359.

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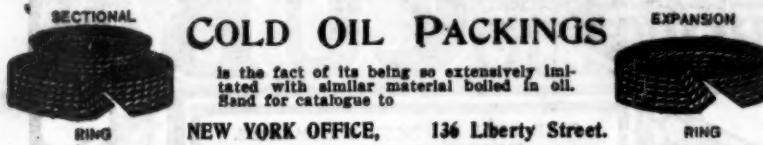
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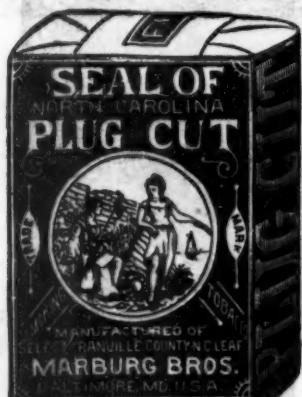
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